

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1928—VOL. XV, NO. 85

Copyright 1928 by The Christian Science Publishing Society

GERMAN TACTICS REDUCE LARGELY RUHR COAL OUTPUT

Miners Dismissed From Work
Regarded as Part of Passive
Resistance Program

ESSEN, March 8.—(By The Associated Press.)—The German coal miners in the Ruhr are gradually being dismissed from work, according to the French authorities, who declare 2000 were discharged yesterday from the mines in the Recklinghausen district alone.

It is assumed by the French that these dismissals are part of the German plan to reduce the coal output gradually to a minimum as part of the passive resistance program. The French have occupied part of the Bismarck coal mine near Recklinghausen because the Germans refused to load coal for the occupational authorities. The men closed down all the loading machinery in protest against the occupation.

Meetings of the unemployed are being held at various points, according to the French, in protest against the German system of paying strike funds, and there is much unrest among the thousands of miners and factory workers now idle.

At Dortmund 5000 unemployed met and gave notice to the municipality that the strike pay of 2000 marks daily was insufficient and that, unless the sum was increased, they would go to work for the French and Belgians. Those in charge of the payment of the funds say it is impossible to increase the allowance.

The German Association of Railroad Workers in the Ruhr has decided at a mass meeting, the French learned, to send a delegation to Berlin for a conference with the Chancellor, Wilhelm Cuno, to whom they will present a demand that strike funds be assured in case of unemployment in the future. If this assurance is not forthcoming immediately, it was decided to recommend that the railroad workers break their united front of resistance.

Pan-Germans Seek Measures to Counteract French Move

By Special Cable
BERLIN, March 8.—Business at the meeting of the Reichstag yesterday was not so much a discussion of the speech of the Chancellor, Wilhelm Cuno, delivered before Parliament the day before, as a continuation of the same by others. The united front of the parties was successfully maintained, especially concerning the question of Germany's attitude toward France. All agreed that Germany had done everything in its power to satisfy France, but France wanted more than reparations, namely German territory.

All the speakers with the exception of the pan-Germans also hinted at Germany's willingness to negotiate. "We want, and can reach, an agreement with a France that wishes reparations, but not with one that desires the Ruhr district," a speaker of the Social Democrats said. Alluding to France's fears of an attack from Germany, the speaker added, German workmen form the basis of the German Republic, and would guarantee France that she would not be attacked.

The seriousness of the situation—which is not yet fully realized by the masses here—was emphasized by Gustav Stresemann, in a speech for the People's Party (Industrialists). There would be no victors in this struggle, he believed, but only one who had suffered less than his opponent. "He, too, was of opinion that it was only necessary to break 'the resistance of France against the necessary resumption of international negotiations' to arrive at an understanding. France's defiant attitude was dangerous for any outside intervention, he said.

The pan-Germans want more than passive resistance until the bitter end; they demand counter-measures. Two of these were named by one of the speakers in the Reichstag, namely, the breaking off of diplomatic relations with France and Belgium and coercive measures against the subjects of these two countries, resident in Germany.

In explanation of the viewpoint held by pan-Germans in this struggle, Count Cuno von Westarp, one of the leading members of the Pan-German party, said to a correspondent: "We are now in the ninth year of the war, and we are fighting the decisive battle. France wants to destroy us, therefore negotiations are useless. We shall resist until France leaves the Ruhr district."

COAL FACT-FINDERS WORK IN ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 8 (Special).—Members of the Committee of the Federal Coal Commission are in Birmingham this week making an investigation of condition in the Alabama coal fields. John Hays Hammond, Thomas R. Marshall and Clark Howell are making the examination.

No outline has been given as to what will be done in this field and the committee has not announced what it expects to do or find. At the present time production is steady, the railroads are making every effort to furnish plenty of cars to keep it moving and labor is working hard to keep earnings "in high." Local coal operators are puzzled to know just what the committee is looking for.

CON MALONEY CAPTURED
RELEASED, March 8.—(By The Associated Press.)—Con Maloney, republican deputy chief of staff, has been captured in Glen Aherlow. Maloney was the successor of Liam Deasy, whose peace proposals, made while a prisoner of the national army, were rejected by the republican leaders last month.

BRITISH EMIGRATION TO AMERICA IS CONTINUING AT RECORD RATE

This Year's Quota Allows Only 28,000 More Emigrants
—More Than 500 Leaving Glasgow Weekly

LONDON, March 8.—If the flood of British emigration to America continues at the present rate, Great Britain's quota under the American law will be reached long before July 1, the end of the fiscal emigration year.

Contrary to the general impression, it is learned that Britishers are going to America at a rate almost never equaled, and there is room for only 28,000 more in this year's quota. Emigrants are leaving Glasgow alone at a rate of more than 500 weekly, which is greater than the number from all other English ports combined last year. The annual quota for Great Britain now is 77,342.

To show the increase in emigration since Jan. 1, last, it is only necessary to state that only 846 persons sailed the first week of January, whereas in the last week of February the departures numbered 1973. According to

emigration statistics, more Britishers are going to America than to all the British colonies combined.

Swedish Immigration Wave Reported Well Under Way

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, March 8.—What is declared to be an unprecedented wave of Swedish immigration to the United States is said to have started with the arrival of 1100 Swedish immigrants on the liner Drottningholm. "For a good many years Sweden has been averse to the emigration of her younger people," said Captain Anderson of the vessel. "Serious economic trouble and the lack of employment have made it necessary, however, to let the barriers down, and we expect from now on, until the Swedish quota of 20,016 is exhausted, all west-bound liners to have many homeseekers of our nationality."

PREMIERS TO TAKE MOMENTOUS STEPS

Franco-Belgian Ministers to Discuss
Future Action in the
Ruhr Valley

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, March 8.—The long-postponed visit of the French Premier, Raymond Poincaré, to Brussels is to take place next Monday. According to promise, the French Premier will have a meeting with Mr. Theunis, the Belgian Premier. Henry Jaspar, the Foreign Minister, will participate in the conference. It is understood that one day will be sufficient to finish the discussions. Two essential questions will be considered. The first is that of organization, which is still regarded as incomplete. This matter was brought up in Paris, but no steps have been yet taken to give General Degoutte or several colleagues for the direction of the civil affairs of the district.

It would appear that a ministerial council held here has gone into the matter. A report was supplied by General Degoutte to the Government in the early days of March. It set out certain methods which the General considered desirable to render the blockade more effective. It is believed that certain important provisional decisions have been taken, but they are subject to the approval of Mr. Theunis.

Important Question of Procedure

But far more important is the second question of how France and Belgium shall proceed when Germany desires to have more normal relations, what terms shall be offered Germany, whether the settlement shall be comprehensive or confined to reparations, whether a separate treaty which will supersede in some respects the Versailles treaty will be required, whether those nations which have taken no part in the proceedings against Germany shall be admitted to the deliberations, whether the Reparations Commission or the governments themselves will have the chief word to say in these matters, and the questions which have surprised British circles, should be settled without delay.

Mr. Theunis has already informed

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

OKLAHOMA ASKS OIL FAIR PLAY

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 8.—A bill providing that no subject of any kind or property shall own or operate oil properties in Oklahoma until European oil fields are open to Americans was introduced in the upper House of the state Legislature today.

INDEX OF THE NEWS

MARCH 8, 1928

General

Franco-Belgian Premiers to Meet..... 1
Mexico Asks Oil Fair Play..... 1
Turkey Looks to America for Peace..... 1
Pan-Germans Seek Counter-Measures..... 1
French Emigration to America..... 1
Dry Want Philadelphia Brewery Closed..... 1
Labor Is Dry, Says Representative Cooper..... 1
British Emigration to America..... 1
French Occupation of Ruhr as Seen Through German Eyes..... 4
Medicinal Rum Export to Be Curbed..... 4
Washington Observations..... 4
Cruelty to Animals..... 4
Krupps and Soviet Government Agree..... 4
Ulster Insists on Separation..... 4
Power-Press Money "False Economy"..... 5
New York Stamp Collectors' Library..... 5
Greeks Restless at Peace Delay..... 5

Financial

Steel Shares Feature of Trading..... 8
Stock Market Quotations..... 8
Secretary Mellon Says Plenty of Credit..... 9
Standard Oil of New Jersey Output..... 9
Baltimore & Ohio Showing..... 9
Enormous Sums for Oil Lands in Oklahoma..... 10
Frank W. Peters—Portrait..... 10
Athletes at Cotton Trade Active..... 10
Explains Stock Exchange Stand on Legislation..... 10

Sporting

Ottawa Wins First Game..... 11
Harvard Retains Hockey Titles..... 11
Yale Batters Its Position..... 11
Athletes at Syracuse..... 12
Baseball Outlook at Illinois..... 12
Assault-at-Arms..... 12

Features

The Page of the Seven Arts..... 6
Our Young Folks' Page..... 7
The Home Forum..... 15
"Ye Shall Not Fail"..... 15
Editorials..... 16

TURKEY BELIEVES PEACE OF EUROPE HANGS ON AMERICA

J. H. Lewis Finds Hope That
Treaty Will Prevent Con-
flict Over Concessions

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, March 8.—Peace in Europe depends upon the attitude of the United States toward Turkey, said James Hamilton Lewis, former United States Senator from Illinois, who arrived last evening on the White Star liner Majestic. Mr. Lewis represented, at the Lausanne Conference, American holders of oil, railroad, and banking concessions in Turkey, and, as such, became thoroughly conversant with the aims of the Angora Turks.

Lewis declared that the Turks hope they can reach an agreement with the United States that will include understandings with Great Britain and France relative to the rights to be permitted by Turkey to British and French holders of concessions. Talking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor aboard the Majestic, Mr. Lewis said:

Everything now depends on the treaty which we make with Turkey. The decision rests with us. The Turks recognize this, and it is the cornerstone of their policy. They do not believe we can avoid the responsibility of establishing peace in the Near East, and they are counting on a course which will give them the things they want in exchange for the advantages following development of Turkish resources through American capital and initiative.

The suspicion with which the Turks view all the European nations clamoring for recognition of the concessions granted by the old repudiated governments unfortunately is warranted by the attitude of the governments of the concessionaires. The impression that prevailed at Lausanne was that a spirit of greed actuates all the governments. The Turks see in the demands of the French and British only a desire to get financial advantages on their own territory. Therefore, the only answer of the Turks to both the British and the French is war, if necessary. It is a question of the protection of new ideas in government by military means, and the Turks are in earnest.

Turks Adverse to War

There is no doubt that an understanding exists between the Kemalist Government and the Lenin régime that the latter will stand by Kemal if war actually comes. Germany will have an opportunity of supplying the ammunition. That is the situation as it is. James G. Blaine, the "Plumed Knight," was Speaker, and men with whom the new member from Illinois had to match wits included Alexander H. Stephens, Roscoe Conkling, James A. Garfield, John J. Ingalls and Ben Butler.

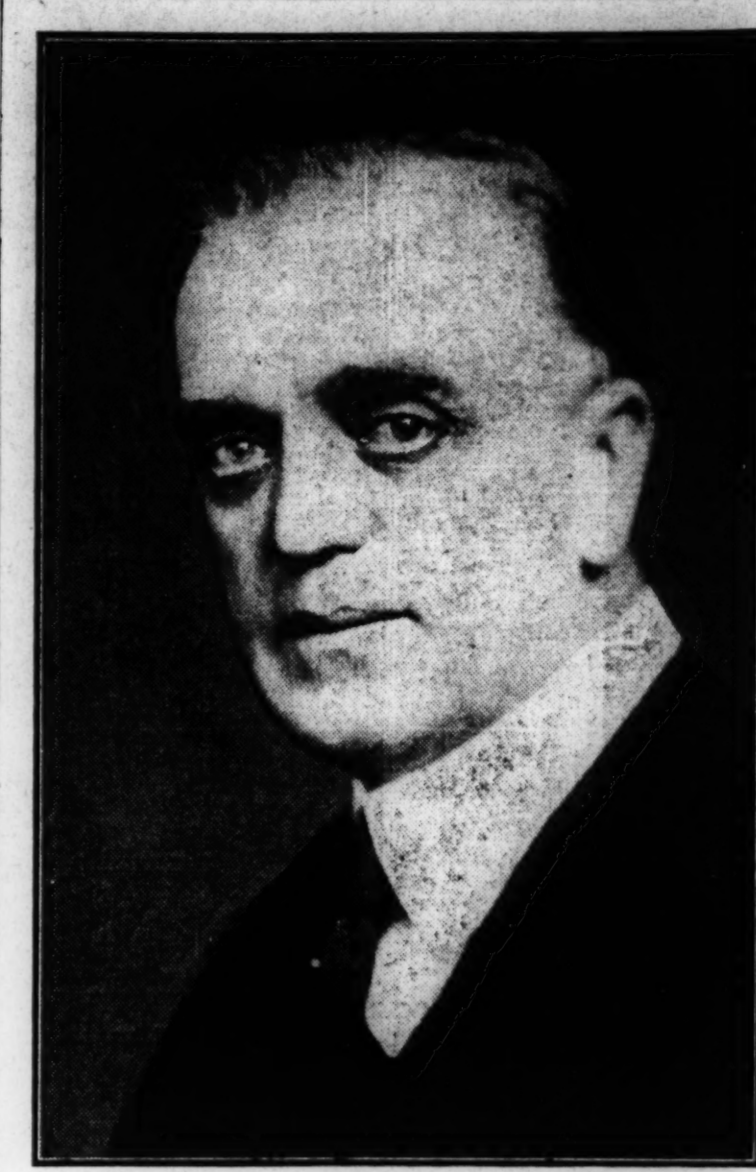
Some of Mr. Cannon's friends said he had been here too long to quit; that he had made farewell trips to Danville before, and always came back, but Uncle Joe said his official career had ended, and that he was going back to Danville to stay. "All I was good for this session," he said, "was to make up a quorum."

Hope Policy Will Affect All

While no definite agreements were made by me with regard to American concessions, it was tacitly understood that such concessions are to be recognized in the making of an American treaty with Germany. That should be looked upon as a great victory. Such a recognition was a big point gained. The Turks should not be blamed, however, for leaving the matter to the United States Government in view of the fact that they have in the effect of American policy on the whole question of final settlements.

Mr. Lewis said that the Turks placed a value of \$100,000,000 on the concessions.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)



John G. Cooper
He Says Mr. Gompers Does Not Voice the Real Sentiment of Labor When He Preaches Annulment of the Eighteenth Amendment

PACKED DELEGATES VOTED LABOR WET, SAYS J. G. COOPER

Representative From Ohio Asserts
Mr. Gompers Cannot Deliver
Beer Majority

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 8.—Samuel Gompers to the contrary, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor cannot deliver a majority Labor vote for the return of light wines and beer in the national elections of 1924, according to John G. Cooper (R.), Representative from Ohio and one of the recognized Labor leaders in Congress.

"I do not deny the right of Mr. Gompers to speak for himself," said Mr. Cooper, "but I do challenge his right to say that he speaks for organized Labor when he advocates nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment. No true American who believes in American ideals of self-government preaches disregard of constituted authority."

Labor answered Mr. Gompers in the last election. Mr. Cooper declared, when almost every great industrial center in the country where the foreign population and former brewery interests do not dominate, voted to close the door forever against the saloon.

Underserved Stigma

"When Mr. Gompers says that the working classes are practically unanimously in favor of repealing the Volstead Act, he does not voice the real sentiment of Labor," Mr. Cooper said. "As one who has been a member of a Labor organization for the past 20 years, I challenge the right of Mr. Gompers to place this stigma on organized Labor. I have taken occasion several times on the floor of the House to deny this statement, and call attention to the fact that the rank and file of the laboring men, like other good citizens, stand for law and order, and are opposed to any scheme to nullify the Constitution of the United States."

Mr. Cooper charged that the Labor conventions which went on record in favor of the repeal of the Volstead Act and the return of light wines and beer were "packed with wet delegates" selected from the hundreds of small craft and unions formerly affiliated with the liquor interests, on an unequal basis of representation.

Mr. Gompers had in 1924 that he has not reckoned with the thousands of voting women in industry, he warned, when the Labor leader attempted to "deliver" his "majority" vote for light wines and beer.

81 Dry Ohio Counties

"In the State of Ohio, which is perhaps the third greatest industrial State in the Union," said Mr. Cooper, "Labor answered Mr. Gompers in the last election. Ohio was the one State which voted on a clear-cut issue of 2.75 per cent beer, and out of 83 counties 81 voted dry. That is how Ohio working men feel about prohibition. Three of the wet communities were rural counties given over to grape growing. The only industrial cities that voted wet were Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo and Dayton, where brewery interests and foreigners are in large proportion. Ninety-five per cent of the voting foreigners can always be depended upon to vote wet. But the great industrial center of Columbus, known as the '95 per cent American city,' in Mahoning County, the great steel and iron center; and in the other great industrial sections representing the allied crafts, building trade workers, sheet workers and other industries, the 'beer and wine' amendment was defeated by large and substantial majorities."

Another example of how the working man is voting, Mr. Cooper pointed out, is seen in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, known as the "Workshop of the World" and the greatest industrial center in the United States. Clyde M. Kelly, running for Representative on a 100 per cent law enforcement platform, was elected by a majority of the Republican and Democratic voters as well. Seventy-five thousand dollars were expended by the liquor interests to elect Mr. Kelly, and the large foreign vote was used against him. "The American working men, who comprise the majority of voters in that district," said Mr. Cooper, "showed how they feel about Mr. Gompers and his appeal for wine and beer."

Workers Contented With Dry Law

Labor leaders throughout the country, Mr. Cooper asserted, are not supporting Mr. Gompers in his position, referring to the recent national poll, when only 143 out of 345 of the spokesmen of Labor discounted the beneficial effects of prohibition to the workingman and his family.

"The American workingman today is contented with prohibition," said Mr. Cooper. "He is better off than he ever was before. He is buying his come and rides in his automobile. His family is getting more out of his wages than ever before. He is not going to give that up for wine and beer. It is not the workingman, in or out of organized labor, who is agitating for the return of intoxicants. It is the so-called 'idle rich' and the 'gates' at the night cafes and cabarets who are finding night life too tame without liquor and who are loudest in demanding its return."

Previously to 1915, when he took his seat in the House of Representatives, Mr. Cooper was employed for 19 years by the Pennsylvania Railroad in the capacity of locomotive fireman and engineer. At present he is a member in good standing of one of the greatest labor organizations of the country, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

UNCLE JOE FADES OFF CAPITAL SCREEN

Contemporary of Grant and
Blaine Closes His Half-
Century of Service

WASHINGTON, March 8.—(By The Associated Press.)—A quiet little man with gray beard and a slouch hat flattened so as to fit into a pocket got out of an automobile at the union station today, walked slowly through the crowded waiting room, and boarded a train for Danville, Ill.

One or two remarked "There goes Uncle Joe"; the train drew out, and with scarcely a ripple, the bustle of the railway terminal went along as usual.

The incident marked the final passing from official affairs of Joseph Gurney Cannon, who came to Washington 50 years ago to begin his legislative career. His departure was almost as unheralded as was his arrival during the days when the Civil War was as fresh in the memories of the people as the World War is today.

Uncle Joe Cast a Backward Glance

at the Capitol as he left for home. General Grant was President when he began his first term in the House and President Harding was a barefoot boy of 8. James G. Blaine, the "Plumed Knight," was Speaker, and men with whom the new member from Illinois had to match wits included Alexander H. Stephens, Roscoe Conkling, James A. Garfield, John J. Ingalls and Ben Butler.

Some of Mr. Cannon's friends said he had been here too long to quit; that he had made farewell trips to Danville before, and always came back, but Uncle Joe said his official career had ended, and that he was going back to Danville to stay. "All I was good for this session," he said, "was to make up a quorum."

McADOO AND SMITH BOOMS LINING UP

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 8.—The New York Tribune today makes an early 1924 presidential forecast, in part as follows:

William G. McAdoo, at the first available and "psychological" opportunity will make a statement, or deliver an address, the leading feature of which will make him the dry leader of the Democratic Party.

Gov. Alfred E. Smith, coached by one of the most powerful railroad men in the country and supported by some of the most powerful financial interests in Wall Street, is preparing a message to the Legislature calculated to catch the farmer vote of the country.

These two efforts, details of which became known yesterday, have the same objective—winning the Democratic nomination for President in 1924.

INDUSTRIAL MEET CALLED

ALLENTOWN, Pa., March 8.—(By The Associated Press.)—An industrial conference to be attended by delegates from the various cities and boroughs in the Lehigh Valley, the Moravian Seminary, Bethlehem and Cedar Crest College will be assembled here March 10 and 11 by the Young Women's Christian Association.

IDAHOO MEDICAL BILL KILLED

BOISE, Ida., March 8.—(Special).—The Senate of the Idaho Legislature has voted against the bill providing for medical examination of all persons about to marry. This kills the bill for the present session.

DRYS TAKE STEPS TO CLOSE BREWERY

Court Action Follows Expose of
Condition in Philadelphia—
Washington Move, Report

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 8.—(Special).—An important action in equity was begun yesterday by prohibition officers and the United States Attorney's office when a bill was filed in the United States District Court here calling upon the Bergher & Engel Brewing Company to show cause why it should not be closed, and citing 20 violations of the Volstead Act. While Frederick A. Hazeltine, divisional director for this district, is non-committal on the source of the move, it is understood that the action was planned in Washington.

It is alleged that large quantities of beer of illegal content has found its way into saloons of the city, and of late a quiet check has been kept on the breweries to determine which ones have been supplying the stuff. The result is a surprising amount of evidence which, it is claimed, is sufficient to put every brewery in the city out of business if this suit, and two others in which injunctions are sought, prove successful. The other two firms are the Wolf Company at Fountain Springs and the Lenhart Brewing Company. In the case of the Bergher & Engel suit Judge McKeehan has set March 21 for a hearing; no dates for the other two cases have as yet been announced.

It is indicated that these three bills are the first of 20 to be filed. They cover practically every brewery in the city and surrounding districts.

New York Wets Encounter Many Legislative Setbacks

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8.—(Special).—The wets, who pinned complete faith in the election last November on the Democratic state ticket headed by Gov. Alfred E. Smith, himself an avowed anti-prohibitionist, have encountered a series of setbacks in legislative committees of late.

The newest defeat for the New York liquor interests has come through the action of the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means which, by a vote of 10 to 2, refused to report favorably the resolution of L. A. Cuvillier (D.), Assemblyman of Manhattan, calling for an investigation of the Anti-Saloon League, and its State superintendent, William H. Anderson, by the Judiciary Committee.

Every Republican who attended the executive meeting of the Ways and Means committee voted against repealing the resolution. The two votes in its favor were cast by Assemblymen P. A. Leininger of Queens and M. J. Kernan, of Oneida, Democrats. Two Democrats, P. J. Hamill of New York, who represents Governor Smith's Assembly district, T. A. McDonald of the Bronx, and one wet Republican, T. J. Seelbach, of Erie, were absent.

Mr. Cuvillier said he would move to have the resolution taken away from the Ways and Means Committee when the Assembly meets on Tuesday. He will try at the Monday night session to recall from the Committee on Excise his bill to repeal the Mullan-Gage Law. The wets in the Assembly admit that the outlook is not bright.

"TAKE SECOND CAR," SAYS "L" TRUSTEE

J. F. Jackson Tells Legislature of Railway's Endeavors to Prevent Overcrowding

Wait for the second car if you do not wish to be squeezed and jammed in the first, was the substance of the advice given today before the Committee on Street Railways of the Massachusetts Legislature by James F. Jackson, chairman of the board of trustees of the Boston Elevated, appearing in connection with two bills designed to reduce overcrowding of trolleys.

The two legislative proposals for checking this condition on trolley cars differ. The petition of James J. Melton, Representative from Boston, would limit the carrying capacity of a trolley car to 25 per cent over its seating capacity, setting a fine of \$50 for each passenger carried over this limit. Eben W. Burnstead would add to the authority of the public trustees power to direct that additional services and facilities be employed when it appears from investigation that conditions of congestion and overcrowding exist.

"American Habit"

Mr. Jackson, discussing the question of overcrowding, declared that it is undeniable that passengers will crowd in the first car when another with the same destination is almost immediately behind it. He said that "this is an American habit" and can only be controlled by a penalty that would hardly be popular.

There are practicable methods of relief, however, Mr. Jackson declared, and these are being employed. For the past four months every car fit to use has been pressed into service at the rush hours, 200 new cars have been purchased—70 of them delivered—and bids will be opened on 100 more tomorrow. The other important means to relief is making subway facilities universal, adapting old-growth track and station area to conditions, the chairman said, adding that progress has been made in this direction.

Points to Cleveland

Mr. Jackson touched upon the working out of a rapid transit system with transfer station, work on which is now well under way, as valuable in solving problems of congestion. In the meanwhile, he said, the public should be informed of conditions, employees can aid by their co-operation and patience. He also proposed that an attitude similar to that in Cleveland, "where the people take an interest and pride in their railway" be taken, pointing out that in that city right of way is accorded trolley cars in the rush hours.

In conclusion, Mr. Jackson urged the enactment of the bill for the establishment of a metropolitan planning board. He said that from his expert study of the general problems of transportation in the district, "would come some harmonious, comprehensive, general plan for development of the district, a plan which would have a strong influence against stifling local pressure in support of hand-to-mouth methods of development."

CIVIL LIBERTY AIM OF COLLEGE

Dr. Hadley Says Course Is What Students Make It

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 8.—Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, president emeritus of Yale, in a lecture in Battell Chapel today on "The True Purpose and Value of a College Education," said that the "college course is not what the graduates or the professors make it, but what the students make it." The lecture was a required one for freshmen.

The distinctive purpose of the American college has been the training of citizens for the exercise of civil liberty. According to the relative value which a nation sets on technical efficiency and on civil liberty its universities will be groups of professional schools like those of Germany, or groups of colleges like those of England. The German boy goes directly from the tutelage of the high school to the freedom of the professional school; the English or American boy goes from school to college where he can continue school studies in a university atmosphere, and be gradually trained for the exercise of civil liberty—a liberal education in the original and true sense of the word.

It does not make nearly so much difference with the training for citizenship what subject are taught in the curriculum as how they are taught. After all has been done that graduates and faculty can do, the main responsibility for their own education rests on the students. You cannot train a man for liberty by keeping him in leading strings. The college course is not what the graduates or the professors make it, but what the students make it; and what the students make it depends on what they put into it.

SMITH GIRLS WIN IN DEBATE WITH MEN

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 8 (Special).—If judges' decisions are sufficient proof, Smith College may be said to have demonstrated that women are better debaters than men. In its third forensic encounter with a man's college, which was a debate with Hamilton last evening, Smith came out victorious. The other two debates with Dartmouth last year and with Williams last fall resulted in a tie. In those debates each college was represented by two teams. In the Hamilton debate they had but one which debated with Hamilton on the subject: "Resolved, that France should withdraw her troops from the Ruhr." The affirmative was supported by Hamilton and the negative by Smith. The debate was judged not on the merits of the question, but on the skill displayed in debating.

FOR A FULL MEAL SKINNERS' The Superior SPAGHETTI

RETURN OF LIQUOR MAY BE APPEALED

District Attorney Considering Taking Judge Morton's Findings to Higher Court

Within a few days decision will be taken on the advisability of appealing the three recent rulings of Judge James M. Morton Jr. of the United States Circuit Court, in each of which liquor seized by prohibition agents has been ordered returned.

The third decision of Judge Morton, ordering the return to Jacob A. Hirsch of New York City of liquor valued at \$300,000 brings the total value of the liquor ordered returned in the past few days to \$580,000.

Robert O. Harris, United States District Attorney, is in communication with Harry M. Daugherty, United States Attorney General at Washington, and announcement of future course of action will be made, it is expected, before next week.

Dry interests assert that it is under technicalities that this vast amount of liquor is being put back into sources from which it is almost inevitable that it will be put to illegal purposes. The order of the court in the Keefe case based in part on the fact that the warrant under which the liquor was taken was made out under the assumption that less liquor was to be seized than was actually found. When the whole amount was taken only by prohibition agents legal difficulties resulted.

Another point, upon which drys allege the purpose of the law is being defeated under a technicality, concerns what constitutes reasonable time, in instituting forfeiture proceedings. In the Keefe case 11 months elapsed before the proceedings, and this was considered too long a wait in the court's opinion. However, it is pointed out that in that time the district attorney's office was actually meeting, step by step, each move made to cover the seized liquor. What constitutes reasonable time in such a case is a point that it is hoped may be settled in a higher court, if appeal is made.

The Kirsch alcohol, comprising 28,000 gallons, which is now ordered returned, involves the same point of time in instituting forfeiture proceedings. The agent who secured the evidence on which the warrant was issued is also declared to have boarded the bark Tiburon while in Boston Harbor, Tibauri.

It is claimed that the bark was at the time of the liquor seizure in the hands of the United States Marshal on a libel brought in 1921. The bark is now at New Bedford awaiting an order from the court for its sale by auction in order to satisfy the libel. The bark was seized for violation of customs laws, by the Government, in connection with the shipment of whiskey unlawfully imported into the United States.

ANTI-VACCINATION HEARING GOES OVER

Consideration of the petition of the Medical Liberty League, Inc., that parents and guardians be permitted to exempt children from the provisions of the vaccination law was postponed until next Tuesday in the Massachusetts Senate yesterday on the motion of Walter E. McLane, Senator from Fall River.

The measure was adversely reported by the Committee on Public Health, and this report was accepted by the Senate. The adverse report and the petition of Dr. Samuel Woodward that compulsory vaccination be extended to the private schools was on the Senate calendar for consideration today.

TEACHERS TO DISCUSS GEOGRAPHY COURSES

WORCESTER, Mass., March 8 (Special).—A bill providing for the appointment of teachers to discuss geography courses will be introduced at Clark University tomorrow for their second annual meeting. At the opening session Robert M. Brown, president of the National Council of Geographers, will speak on "Normal School Courses in Geography." At a later session Miss Mabel C. Start, formerly of the Salem Normal School, will lead a round table discussion of "The Defining and Treating of Geographic Regions in the Study and Teaching of Geography." A feature of the meeting will be a lecture by Dr. Wallace W. Atwood on "Recent Study and Travel in Europe." Dr. Atwood recently returned from a four months' trip abroad.

INTERSTATE BOARD TO HELP MOVE COAL

Assurance that the Interstate Commerce Commission stands ready to aid shipment of coal into New England was received today by B. Preston Clark, acting Massachusetts emergency fuel administrator, from the federal distributor, F. R. Wadleigh, who said that he had notified all railroad presidents of the additional emergency in New England caused by the recent storm.

According to the emergency administrator anthracite is moving in good volume through the New England gateways. Yesterday 627 cars came through, being 17 more than the average for the first six days of March. It is stated that the railroads are gaining in the movement of coal into the district.

Human Hand Duster

Divided in Center—Has Fingers At a single stroke all sides of Chair Legs, Railings and Flat surfaces are dusted.

This Special Feature a Wonderful Aid to the Housekeeper
A Large Size DUSTER, 16 inches long, special chemically treated soft black yarn. Very Durable.
AN APPROPRIATE GIFT
1 Duster, 75c. 3 Dusters, \$2.00. P. P. Paid.
DUNLAP MFG CO., Bloomington, Ill.

WOMAN MAKES PLEA FOR POLL TAX BEFORE MAINE COMMITTEE

AUGUSTA, Me., March 8 (Special).—Arguing in favor of a poll tax for women at a hearing before the legislative committee on taxation last night, Mrs. Jennie Flood Kreger of Fairfield said that it would be an act by which women may retain their self-respect, an act of justice, and the last step toward equality of the sexes.

Mrs. Dora B. Pinkham, Representative from Ft. Kent, said she had been unable to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion on the measure. "It is true," said Mrs. Pinkham, "that many of the club women of the State have declared themselves in favor of a poll tax for women, but whether this represents the opinion of the average woman is another question."

Speaking in opposition to the measure, Mrs. William R. Pattangall of Augusta said that while it would personally make little difference to her, she wished the committee to think of the working women to whom it would be a serious matter.

CHILD LABOR ISSUE NOT TO BE DROPPED

Senator Shortridge in Boston Address Says It Will Be Pressed in Next Session

Restriction of child labor and immigration are two subjects held to be vitally important by Samuel M. Shortridge, United States Senator from California, and he made them both the subject of his talk at the March luncheon of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts today at the Copley-Plaza, where he was guest and speaker.

Senator Shortridge is on the Senate Judiciary Committee and chairman of the sub-committee having consideration of five propositions for amending the national Constitution. The Congress which has just gone out failed to act on the child labor measure, and he announced his intention of bringing it up again next December and urging its passage. As presented to Congress the bill reads: "The Congress shall have power, concurrent with that of the several states, to limit or prohibit the labor of persons under the age of 18 years." Simple as it is, it involved much labor and study of the words limit, prohibit, and child, he said. The purpose of the bill is to enable Congress to regulate labor and conditions of labor under which a child works so as to protect the child and insure his welfare.

"I think the first and permanent duty of government is to protect the children of the Nation," Mr. Shortridge said. "This is due the children because of their inexperience, helplessness and sometimes their poverty. It is due to the State for its citizenry and to the Nation for the same reason. If we want peace and prosperity we must have citizens who have character and are otherwise fit." He is opposed in general to making amendments to the Constitution and thinks there is a bad tendency to back up a tamper with it, but there are times when changes should be made and the question of child labor furnishes one of them.

As to the immigration question, Senator Shortridge would close the doors of the Pacific against the Oriental immigrant, particularly the Japanese and the Hindoo, the Chinese being already excluded, as the influx of those people he believed would seriously affect the economic prosperity and social peace of the American people. With his standards of civilization, his home, churches, schools, and other institutions to support, the American cannot compete with Oriental labor, the Senator contended, and insisted that if those peoples continued to enter the United States in large numbers they would cause more trouble to the country than slavery had caused.

So, also, he would close the doors of the Atlantic against that undesirable class or type of persons known as anarchists and Bolsheviks. Those who come for liberty and such reasons are welcome from all lands, he declared, but when they come to spread pernicious doctrines they should be kept out, for American ideals must be preserved. "There is a plan under way to submit prospective immigrants to a rigid examination as to whether they are proper residents of the country, he said, doing this even before they are allowed to take passage.

COLLEGE BUILDING PROPOSED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 8 (Special).—A bill providing for the appropriation of \$400,000 for a new building for the Rhode Island College of Education, which would double the capacity of the institution for training school teachers, has been introduced in the General Assembly. The bill, proposed by the State Board of Education, is backed by the Rhode Island Teachers' Association.

Egg Omelet

Make a fine fluffy Omelet, lay it in the center of a hot platter surrounded by a hot tomato dressing thoroughly seasoned with the famous

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE
"THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE"

TAX AMENDMENT DEFEAT FORECAST

Farm Bloc in New Hampshire Legislature Advises Farmers to Vote Against It

CONCORD, N. H., March 8 (Special).—The farm bloc in the Legislature has adopted a resolution by a vote of 14 to 7, advising farmers to vote against the tax amendment to the Constitution at the referendum next Tuesday. This action was taken after a considerable debate in the farmers' council at the State House, made up of farmer members of the lower house.

Previously the farm bloc had come out in favor of the re-convention of the constitutional convention expecting that a limited tax amendment would be submitted to the people. The president of the council, Rep. Charles B. Hoyt, offered a limited amendment as a delegate in the convention, providing for the taxation of intangibles, inheritances and gasoline, but this amendment was rejected in favor of one which gives the Legislature wide open power to tax.

With farm sentiment two-thirds against the amendment, as indicated by the legislative farm bloc action, it is conceded throughout the State that the amendment has small chance of ratification. It had been expected by the tax reform advocates that the amendment might be proposed.

Practically all the grange heads are out against this amendment. An effort to line up union labor in favor of it has also collapsed, the union chiefs splitting about even on the question. When it was proposed to put the Concord Central Labor Union on record for the amendment, the effort failed.

PROMPT TRIAL URGED FOR CONTRACTORS

Resolutions demanding a prompt trial for engineers and contractors under indictment for alleged war contract frauds were unanimously adopted by the 300 members of the Affiliated Technical Societies of Boston present at the annual banquet in the Copley Plaza Wednesday night. Charles A. Andrews, former president of Associated Industries of Massachusetts speaking on "The Why and How of Railroad Consolidations," advised the consolidation of New England railroads with outside lines.

The Italian atmosphere of the banquet will be carefully preserved even to the tiled floors which represent hours of painstaking painting on oilcloth.

More than 100 girls, who applied for membership in the club this year, have been placed at work upon the plays that the club has essayed, either as actors or members of the various committees so necessary for the success of amateur theatricals. The club, also, has tried to select plays with a real purpose, believing that their audiences would appreciate tragedy as well as comedy, and this year has already produced John Massfield's "Tragedy of Nan," and Eugene O'Neill's "Ile."

The play upon which the club is now at work, to open Friday evening, will also be given on Saturday, matinee and evening. It will be its first production in the United States. It is by the same author as "Six Characters in Search of an Author," which had a long New York run this season.

MUSIC Cecelia Society

The Cecelia Society, Agide Jacchia, conductor, gave a concert last night in Jordan Hall. Marie Nichols, violinist, assisted. The choir sang an anthem by Bach; D'Indy's cantata, "St. Mary Magdalene," and short pieces by Nevin, Rutland Boughton, Granville Bantock, Elgar and Tchaikowsky. As this was not a public concert, detailed criticism of the singing is perhaps out of place, yet Mr. Jacchia's excellent work with the chorus must not be passed over without commendation. Due to his careful training, the society can lay claim to considerable progress. The ensemble and attack were good, the quality of tone in general was pleasing, and the singing throughout the program was spirited. If the Cecelia continues thus to improve it may before long win back much of the prestige for artistic singing which it has lost during the last few years.

MINIMUM WAGE BILL LOST

CONCORD, N. H., March 8.—The Senate yesterday killed a bill proposing a minimum wage commission, without a roll call.

NOVO POWER
When You Need an Engine Get a Novo—

Novo Engines are strictly industrial units. They range from a single cylinder engine of 1½ horse power to four cylinder engines of 40 horse power. Reliability is built-in to them. They do their work well. Whatever your requirements maybe there is a Novo to meet it. Let us send you details.

NOVO ENGINE CO.
LANSING - MICHIGAN U.S.A.

Music of Pilgrims and Puritans Is Heard Again in New England

Illegibly Printed Hymns in Which Music Is Subordinate to Poetry Are Played at Boston Meeting

Early music of the Pilgrims and Puritans was explained to members of the New England Historic Genealogical Society by Prof. H. Augustine Smith of Boston University, and illustrated by a mixed quartet yesterday afternoon at a regular meeting in the headquarters of the society in Boston.

Professor Smith dealt chiefly with the sacred music of the early settlers, which he said was, for a time, practically the only white man's music in America.

The Pilgrims, he explained, had been fond of singing in Leyden, before they came to America, and their music had consisted almost entirely of Psalms. In common with other Englishmen of their day, they were followers of Calvin, who, unlike Luther, did not approve of the mass, and therefore used simple songs, while Germany was filled with numberless beautiful hymns.

The book which the Pilgrims brought with them to America containing their songs was the Ainsworth edition of the Psalms, Professor Smith told his audience. This book was a veritable encyclopedia of information, and was much read and loved by the early settlers. The Psalms were paraphrased in it so that they were in meter and rhyme, and the settings were for the most part French tunes of rare quaintness and delicacy.

COLLEGE RAISES PLAY STANDARD

Radcliffe Club Seeks to Interest General Public

The endeavor to raise the standard of plays given by the Idle Club of Radcliffe College above the point which appeals alone to college circles, being put forth by members of this dramatic society, is expected to be made visible to the public next Friday night, when Pirandello's "It's So." "You Think So" will have its opening performance at Agassiz House. The addition of an art director, who has supervision of the preparation of scenery and the elimination of anachronisms in dress and furniture, to the club is one of the principal efforts in this direction.

This office is competitive, awarded after each play. The successful contestant thereafter has entire charge of the art end of the production. Her word is final in the matter of costumes and properties, and one of her duties is to prevent the possibility of an otherwise beautiful dress being spoiled by an inharmonious contrast. The art director also superintends the designing of the scenery, all of which is planned and painted by the girls themselves. The Italian atmosphere of Pirandello will be carefully preserved even to the tiled floors which represent hours of painstaking painting on oilcloth.

More than 100 girls, who applied for membership in the club this year, have been placed at work upon the plays that the club has essayed, either as actors or members of the various committees so necessary for the success of amateur theatricals. The club, also, has tried to select plays with a real purpose, believing that their audiences would appreciate tragedy as well as comedy, and this year has already produced John Massfield's "Tragedy of Nan," and Eugene O'Neill's "Ile."

BETTER OPERATION OF DRY LAW EXPECTED

HARTFORD, Conn., March 8 (Special).—Improved prohibition law enforcement is expected by dry leaders to result from the firm stand which Gov. Charles A. Templeton is taking on the issue. Though an opponent of prohibition measures when he was a member of the state Legislature, the Governor now is opposed to any modification of the State enforcement code and demands that it be carried out.

The Rev. G. Herbert Ekins, assistant superintendent of the Connecticut Anti-Saloon League, reports that he has received from 30 school-teachers in the State letters declaring that many children are better clothed than they were before the prohibition amendment came into existence.

NOVO POWER

When You Need an Engine Get a Novo—

Novo Engines are strictly industrial units. They range from a single cylinder engine of 1½ horse power to four cylinder engines of 40 horse power. Reliability is built-in to them. They do their work well. Whatever your requirements maybe there is a Novo to meet it. Let us send you details.

NOVO ENGINE CO.
LANSING - MICHIGAN U.S.A.

NOVO POWER

Novo Type M
Novo Engine

Novo Single-Cylinder Engine 1½ to 10 H.P. (Best speed)

Novo Type M
Novo Engine

Novo Single-Cylinder Engine 1½ to 10 H.P. (Best speed)

Novo Type M
Novo Engine

Novo Single-Cylinder Engine 1½ to 10 H.P. (Best speed)

MAINE HIGHWAY PROGRAM DELAYED

Proposed Substitution of Gravel for Hard Surfaces Holds Up Roosevelt Project

AUGUSTA, Me., March 8 (Special).—Important highway projects in this State, including completion of the unfinished section of the Theodore Roosevelt International Highway between Raymond Village and Brighton, may be seriously delayed because of the decision of the Governor and Council to build gravel instead of hard-surfaced roads. All of these projects receive federal aid and the change in material will necessitate resubmission to Washington for approval.

E. W. James, an official of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, who is in Augusta, says that in his opinion this change from bituminous macadam to gravel on the Roosevelt Highway would not be accepted by the Federal Government owing to the importance of the thoroughfare and the great amount of traffic which it is called upon to carry.

If the decision is that bituminous macadam must be the type of construction, then the Council will have to change its position or federal aid will be withdrawn on this stretch and nothing will be done on it.

A number of important links in the state highway system will be completed if the program of the State Highway Commission is carried out. Among them will be the break at Edgemoor, just beyond Wiscasset. The Highway Commission will take out the crooks and turns here and build directly from the long wooden bridge to the completed section of the state highway on the other side of the river. Many curves will thus be eliminated.

The plan was to complete the Roosevelt Highway and also the greater portion of the state highway into Aroostook County and the state highway into the Rangeley Lakes region. Important sections are to be built on the Quebec road, via Jackman, and on the state highways to Washington County and to Moosehead Lake. The only remaining bad spots in the Longfellow Highway between Poland Spring and Bethel are also in the list of projects to be finished this year.

The work outlined will cost many hundreds of thousands of dollars and will probably require at least two years to finish. It will be impossible to get the contracts let and work started on them much before May owing to the delays of the Council in rendering its approval.

LICENSE PLAN DISPUTED

Granting of authority to the Mayor and the City Council of Boston to fix fees for licenses for the use of motor vehicles was urged today before the Committee on Legal Affairs of the Massachusetts Legislature on the ground that it would permit the Mayor to put some city departments on a paying basis. The measure was opposed by a representative of the Police Commissioner and by the theatrical interests, by the former on the ground that the present control is adequate and by the latter on the ground that the power might be used against the theaters.

GEO. M. MILLER

"The Bedroom Complete"
All That Is Good in Furniture and Bedding.
BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING
7 West 45th Street, near Fifth Ave.
NEW YORK

When in Need of Flowers

Buy of **Flora**
The Florist
4 PARK ST., BOSTON 9

International Millinery Service

ANNOUNCES FIRST AUTHENTIC EASTER MODES DISPLAYS

Throughout This Week

Quality Chapeaux

Moderately Priced

Exquisite New Spring Hats

at these shops

Hotel Astor Chapeaux

Hotel Astor New York

PHILADELPHIA ALBANY, N. Y. CINCINNATI
"La Paix" "Grace & Merit" "Nesor"

1118 Chestnut Street 21 No. Pearl Street 34 E. 5th St.

PROVIDENCE LANCASTER, PA.
"Clayton Company" "The Castle"

196 Westminister Street Cor. North Queen and Orange

WASHINGTON, D. C. AKRON, O.
"Morrison" "Disney's"

1109 F. Street, N. W. 8 South Main Street

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF RUHR AS SEEN THROUGH GERMAN EYES

Complaints Rest Chiefly on Ability of Aliens to Buy Goods Which Depreciated Currency Denies to Germans

German newspapers, and many well-meaning German sympathizers, complain that English and American newspapers fail to describe truthfully conditions prevailing in the occupied Ruhr district. In cases involving so much of racial bitterness as this the word "truthfully" is apt to mean to each faction an exposition of its own views. In order, however, that the distinctly German view may be presented the Monitor reproduces the translation of an article from the *Muenchener Neuesten Nachrichten*, by Max Mantel, purporting to describe "Small Town Life in the Occupied District." It will be noted that much of the complaint hangs upon the ability of the aliens in occupation to purchase goods, which the Germans with their depreciated currency cannot afford to buy. The same condition obtained in the district occupied by the American troops, yet their withdrawal was deplored by the Germans, who resented the presence of their presence. Under the treaty the costs of American occupation likewise were to be paid by the Germans.

It is market day. The country women are stationed in Town Hall Square, their baskets with all sorts of winter vegetables in front of them, interspersed with an occasional pad of butter and some cheese, and crates of geese, chickens and pigeons. The purchasing housewife of all classes passes by these without a glance, for she cannot think of buying these delicacies, the prices are far beyond her means. It may possibly reach for a head of cabbage, some kale or a few carrots. Amidst eight she pays for them with many big bills.

Then comes a French woman, followed by her black attendant who carries her basket and an additional bag under his arm. Without hesitation she pushes her German woman aside and upon the nod of his mistress reaches for the best market offers, puts it in his bag, and on top a duck, a rooster, a pair of squabs. "Combien?" asks Madame, pays her money and rustles away, with a cloud of perfume trailing behind her. With the advancing day, the number of marketing French ladies increases. It is not pleasant to get up early, the bed is too comfortable in the morning; however, this is market day.

"Ladies" With Attendants
"Ladies" of all grades, each with a black attendant, each with the same appearance, each in similarly striking apparel, crackling of silk, wrapped in furs, cobweb-stocking, slightly shivering in the cold air, buying of the best, in less than an hour the snow-white cauliflower, firm little sprouts, the pads of butter and the

cheese, apples and pears, nuts and prunes have disappeared, into the bags of the blacks, and while the latter are trilling back to their requisitioned residence to deliver the forage into the hands of the cook or chef, Madame continues to the butcher and orders a juicy cut of beef or ham; then to the confectioner, to recuperate from her strenuous activity while sipping a cup of chocolate and eating some cake.

In this place one lady meets another and the conversation soon becomes loud and animated. There is much of importance to tell, chief among all, where one may buy to best advantage. For one is not for nothing stationed in a country which is closing out its all, while one has a big pocketbook due to the gigantic salaries pocketed by their men from German Government money. The common soldier gets monthly 130,000 marks, and thus upward do the salaries run to the even 1,000,000 marks which the general gets, a month. Madame also may have an extra income.

Skip From Store to Store
Eight hundredweight of coal are supplied her for each two rooms occupied, and if her family is quartered in a villa, which the German owner has to heat for them if there is a furnace in the house, she can dispose of her allotment of coal to another German who is lucky enough to have the price, and who is even grateful for being able to get for himself for the entire winter supply, as much coal as every Frenchman gets each month. With such "additions" something can be accomplished.

The French women skip from store to store, choose, dicker, and buy clothing for themselves and for their children, from shoes to hats, including underwear. Also bed linens and household linens, furs, kitchen ware, household utensils, table ware, porcelains and rugs, in short, everything they can use or think worth while acquiring, then all these things are sent into France by freight as "army goods," so as to get free transportation on the German trains, which are obliged to deliver all "army goods" free of charge.

Aliens "Live in Clover"
It is not the "Best Society" which France sends into the occupied territory, and it would therefore be wrong to judge the best after the examples depicted, of which we see the most. The newly rich are over there as well as in our own country; the same mob is noticeably in the front lines as with us, and it reaches far in to the officers' corps. All of them, to borrow an expression used by R. Albert in *L'Humanité* of Oct. 24, 1922, entitled "The Burden of the Occupa-

tion" are "fattening themselves upon Germany's corpse." While we are hungering, starving and freezing, the Frenchmen and French women of the occupied district live in clover. They can afford it, for they have all they want because of the billions which they are squeezing out of us, and whenever the money does not reach, more pressure is always productive.

DRY UNIT TO CURB LIQUOR EXPORTS

So-Called European Demand for American Whisky Potions Called Smugglers' Ruse

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 8.—So many applications have been received by the federal prohibition unit for permission to withdraw liquor from bonded warehouses for export, under the guise that it is for medicinal purposes abroad, that new steps are under contemplation to put a curb to this practice.

The law allows the withdrawal of liquor for export for medicinal purposes, but investigations abroad by agents of the federal prohibition unit were said to have disclosed no demand for American liquor there for any purpose.

Notwithstanding this, it was learned officially that permits have been granted to export whiskey, ostensibly for medicinal purposes. It was explained that the applications were "regular" in every way, and that the prohibition unit could find no grounds on which to deny these permits. However, the department was said to be suspicious of such applications, which have increased noticeably since the State Department adopted the policy of forbidding the prohibition navy from going out beyond the three-mile limit for rum-runners, except under certain conditions.

This most this "export" liquor eventually finds its way back to the United States through subterranean channels has been proved, and it is to prevent this that the subject is receiving attention now. Authority to withhold permits is held by the unit. Applicants are required to state the destination of the liquor, consignees, purposes to which it is to be put, etc. The consignees, in turn, are to be investigated more thoroughly to make certain that they are not "dummies" for a rum smuggling plant.

Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, in charge of prosecution of liquor cases, said:

"If the leaks of liquor through permits were stopped more would be done to make the United States dry and uphold the Constitution than would be done by the United States army and navy." "It is understood here that John Holley Clark, chief assistant United States Attorney at New York, will come to Washington shortly to discuss with Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, and other federal officials the question of liquor withdrawals for 'export'."

At the prohibition headquarters it was pointed out that the recent trip of O. G. Forrer, special assistant to Mr. Haynes, to several European countries revealed that there was no demand abroad for American liquor for any purpose.

PHILADELPHIA TO GET 110-ACRE FLYING FIELD

PHILADELPHIA, March 8 (By The Associated Press).—An experimental flying field, 3300 feet long and 1500 feet wide, for naval aircraft is under construction at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. It will cost approximately \$150,000. Rear Admiral F. R. Harrison, who is in charge of the work, said, "When the project was begun, it was planned to prepare only a 30-acre field, but the original plan has been extended until it embraces about 110 acres. It will be completed in the spring of 1924."

The B. Dreher's Sons Co. PIANOS

Pianola Players
Victor and Vocalion Phonographs
1226-36 Huron Road CLEVELAND

THE HOWARD C. BAKER CO.

213 Michigan St. Toledo, Ohio
Contractors and Engineers for Heating, Ventilation, Plumbing and Power Plants.
Also Representatives for
THE FARQUHAR FURNACE
"It heats with Fresh Air"
THE MUELLER PIPELESS FURNACE

Your Spring Apparel Needs

We have been planning the March displays for several weeks, searching Markets for the most fashionable new apparel and making advantageous purchases which promise you attractive values in every department. We especially announce the presentation of Spring Millinery, and many new arrivals among the Dresses, Coats, and Suits, together with epic span New Merchandise in whatever sections your March shopping centers—
The Thompson-Hudson Company
TOLEDO OHIO

Insurance All Lines

GRANT R. BESWICK
Representing
Travelers Ins. Co.
of HARTFORD, CONN.
314 ELECTRIC BLDG.
Cleveland, O.

CRUDE OIL USED AS AIRPLANE FUEL

Development of New Engine Regarded as One of Most Promising Events of Past Year

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 9.—As already announced by cable in The Christian Science Monitor, the third air conference recently met in London. Papers were read to the delegates covering every phase of air activities. Probably the two most interesting to the general public were those of Air Vice-Marshal Sir Geoffrey Salmond, on "Research," and of Commander Burney on "A Self-Supporting Airship Service." The former, though of a necessarily very technical in parts, served to show that Britain is not idle in research work.

The points covered included factors of safety, materials for construction in which connection it is claimed that the metal propeller has proved itself as satisfactory as wood, and also lends itself naturally to detachable blades and the alteration of pitch of blades. Sir Geoffrey said that materials with ostensibly miraculous qualities were frequently submitted for consideration, but these when tested and examined were generally, even if suitable, prohibitive in cost or impossible of mass production.

One-Ninth Cost of Petrol
Valuable research had been carried out with fuels, and he advocated acceleration in research with crude oil, which was about nine times cheaper than petrol, while the same weight would give approximately the same horsepower. Added to these advantages, the direct injection with crude oil did away with both carburetor and magneto. One of the most promising events of the past year had been the development and use of a single cylinder of aero-engine type to run on a "Diesel cycle." It had been found that with a special shape of nozzle and "solid injection" of shale oil fuel, a brake mean effective pressure of as much as 112 pounds per square inch was obtainable, and that with an engine speed of 1000 revolutions per minute, the fuel consumption being 0.415 pounds per brake horsepower hour.

It could be realized that this meant in fuel costs with shale oil at one-ninth the cost of petrol. The nomenclature of these engines had been decided by the Institution of Mechanical Engineers as "compression ignition engines" (instead of Diesel or semi-Diesel). Referring to the helicopter type, a certain amount of work had been done and it was hoped that the time and effort would shortly be repaid.

Aerial Photography

The problem of landing in a fog was discussed at length. One method which was under investigation was the laying of a cable somewhat in the form of a race track with straight sides and curved ends. This would carry an electric current which the airplane pilot could detect by means of instruments, and (it was hoped) enable him to locate the confines of the landing ground.

In aerial photography such progress had been made that, whereas in 1914 it was barely possible to identify men from 3000 feet, photographs have now been taken from 8000 feet showing birds feeding on the ground. Other research work covered wireless in its various applications to aviation, metal fatigue, metal corrosion,

Cleveland Harness Manufacturing Co.
Manufacturers of Fine Harness and Saddlery
1562 WEST 3RD STREET
Mails 3010
CLEVELAND, O.

We Sell LADIES' SILK HOSIERY for less

Our Spunxet are guaranteed
RAWLINGS AGNEW LANG
507-509 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

STORAGE MOVING PACKING SHIPPING

THE KNICKERBOCKER STORAGE CO.

H. F. HEMLER 7794 DETROIT AVE.

Secy.-Treas. and Gen. Mgr.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Overland

We Back These Cars and the Cars Back Us

The Walter F. Wright Co.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

WILLYS-KNIGHT

navigation and instruments, gliders and gliding, undercarriages and variable counter gears. Papers were also read by Commander Burney, who is the leading British authority on airships, and who strongly advocated a Government-assisted scheme of airships for commercial purposes; by Colonel Ogilvie on "Gliders and Gliding," and by C. R. Fairley on "Seaplanes."

ULSTER INSISTS ON SEPARATION

Sir James Craig Describes as a Waste of Time Such Efforts as Those of Lord Glenavy

BELFAST, Feb. 24 (Special Correspondence).—The delegates to the Ulster Unionist Council have just declared at their annual meeting that political fusion between Northern and Southern Ireland is impossible. They are willing to co-operate where it is possible to do so in the interests of the whole country, but go under a Dublin Parliament they will not. The present deplorable condition of affairs in the South and the dark outlook have largely strengthened the arguments against union, and Ulster loyalists contend that if they placed their destinies under the control of an all-Ireland Parliament, the present tranquil state of the six counties would speedily be turned into the chaos and disorder that prevails in the rest of Ireland.

Mr. Andrews, the Ulster Minister of Labor, was cheered to the echo when he declared that Ulster's unaltered and unalterable decision was that she would always remain closely associated with Great Britain. But even more emphatic was the verdict of the delegates against political union with the South, when Sir James Craig asked them a few pertinent questions. The Ulster Prime Minister reminded his audience that at the first election of the Northern Parliament the issue was as to Ulster's separate existence as a loyal, self-governing Province of the United Kingdom. "Now," asked Sir James, "if I called an election tomorrow on the same issue would the answer be the same?" The delegates rose and shouted as with one voice, "Yes."

Sir James, referring to Lord Glenavy's communication on the question of union, made it clear that it was only a waste of time for anyone to write secret or confidential letters to him when Ulster was more determined than ever on this issue. Ulster loyalists join with Lord Carson, who was re-elected president of the Council, in the belief that a great future of expansion and progress lies before the community of the northern area, and what they desire most of all now is that they may be allowed to proceed without interference with the plans the Government has on hand for the educational and social betterment of the people.

The interesting announcement was made that the work of constructing the Government buildings is to be started almost immediately, and this should have the effect of considerably solving the unemployed problem, which has been rather acute of late.

MOTHERS may easily make the Recreation Hours

of their children enjoyable and instructive through the aid of the various materials and methods to be found in our
Kindergarten Department

Don't fail our welcome
THE BURROWS BROTHERS CO.
633-637 Euclid Ave.
CLEVELAND

Glass Knife

For cutting acid fruits—oranges, grape fruit, lemons, pineapples—cannot tarnish—keeps sharp. Each 50c
By mail, 10c extra

The Kinney & Levan Co.
Euclid Ave. at E. 14th St.
CLEVELAND, O.

Men's Row offers

Men's New Ties \$1

New and attractive patterns in four-in-hand ties are offered in light color combinations at \$1

For early Spring and for Easter wear, we commend these ties with their good looking bias stripes in contrast colorings. Being made of silk and wool, they are durable and will not readily wrinkle.

The Halle Bros Co.
CLEVELAND

BRITISH COMPANY LINKS KRUPPS TO RUSSIAN SOVIET GOVERNMENT

Implements of Peace Will Be Manufactured—Russia Holds Right to Purchase Property After 12 Years

By CRAWFORD PRICE
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 23.—On April 1, 1923, there will enter into force a revised agreement concluded between the Krupp Works and the Bolshevik Government. Negotiations between these two principals have had a somewhat checkered career. Immediately following the armistice, Krupp recognized the necessity of turning their attention primarily to the manufacture of the implements of peace, and naturally looked to Russia as an immense field for exploitation.

They speedily discovered that it would be necessary, in the first instance, to create a demand for agricultural machinery, and also that payment would have to be taken in kind. For this reason they opened negotiations with Moscow for the acquisition of areas in the Don Cossack district, with the intention of introducing modern methods of cultivation and thereby providing an outlet for their products.

A Preliminary Treaty
In June, 1922, a preliminary treaty was signed at Moscow, under which Krupp intended to invest 100,000,000 marks in the Russian enterprise. The speedy depreciation of the mark, however, rendered this sum hopelessly inadequate, and although the Soviet Government insisted upon the execution of the treaty, that course was found to be impracticable.

Negotiations have, nevertheless, been continued, and it is now stated in Continental circles that the necessary funds have been secured through the agency of a British company—The Russian Land Concession Nanytsch, Ltd. This company has a share capital of £40,000, of which Krupp are said to have put up £20,000 only. Definite confirmation of this story is unobtainable in London, but the Continental information is very precise, and in any case the developments have led to the conclusion of the new agreement, which is now about to enter into vigor. According to this, the Soviet Government has leased to Krupp a total of 25,000 desjatines (one desjatine equals 1306.66 square yards) of arable land in the Ssal district of the Don for the establishment of seed farms. Cultivation is to begin with 1400 desjatines, which are to be increased gradually, to the extent that 23,500 desjatines are to be in cultivation within six years.

Government Retains Rights
The Soviet Government is to receive 17.5 per cent of the entire harvest in winter seeds, and it retains the right to purchase the balance at the price ruling on the Rotterdam Grain Exchange. The concession is subject to all Russian laws and the concessionaires have, in addition, to pay all legal taxes and all customs dues, except for goods imported for use on their own works.

At the conclusion of the agreement, the duration of which is not stated, the concessionaires must hand over to the Government all the farms with their entire inventory in full working order, and with a productive capacity averaging that attained from the twelfth to the eighteenth year. The Russian Government further retains the right to purchase the whole enterprise after the twelfth year, and the works are to remain under state control.

HUDSON BAY POSSIBILITIES

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 21.—For the purpose of proving to their own satisfaction whether or not conditions of navigation to and from Hudson's Bay are such that this route can be made a commercial success, officials of the Hudson's Bay Company have proposed to charter a Canadian Pacific steamer for a trip to Fort Churchill this summer.

THE MUEHLHOFER BROS. PIANO CO.

Pianos—Players—Phonographs
2045 EUCLID AVENUE
CLEVELAND, O.

THE C. R. CUMMINS CO.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS
Prospect 3882 1307 The Sweetland Bldg.
CLEVELAND

THINGS in LEATHER

INTERESTING and useful leather articles that are as decorative and as "different" as the other objects found here.
Desk Sets, Portfolios, Bridge Scores and Smaller Things

The GIFT SHOP of Cleveland
6402-6404 Euclid Avenue

Good Taste is the same everywhere

From New York to San Francisco

CRANE'S Chocolates

are approved by those who know
Made in Cleveland and sold by dealers everywhere

The Higbee Co.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

A Splendid Wardrobe Trunk

Made by "Meyering" and Very Specially Priced

39.75

A TRUNK of distinctive appearance, from which one's clothes will emerge after a long journey, in the same crisp, wrinkle-less condition as when packed. It provides a place for everything—and retaining everything in its proper place.

A Special Purchase Makes This Extraordinarily Low Price Possible

This "Meyering" Wardrobe Trunk has the best grade of three-ply veneer wood covering with hard vulcanized fibre inside and out. Raised dome top, cretonne lined, laundry bag, shoe box, hat box, three drawers, locking device, heavy draw bolt and spring lock. A trunk any man or woman would be proud to own, and become enthusiastic in its use.

Fifth Floor

Immaculate Laundering

is as essential as correct selection of clothes, to the carefully dressed man or woman
Electric Sanitary Laundry Co.
Pros 2835 CLEVELAND

EASTER Is the First of April

THE D.O. SUMMERS CO.
(Cleaners & Dyers)
CLEVELAND, OHIO

THE D.O. SUMMERS CO.

(Cleaners & Dyers)
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Good Taste is the same everywhere

From New York to San Francisco

CRANE'S Chocolates

are approved by those who know
Made in Cleveland and sold by dealers everywhere

The Higbee Co.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

A Splendid Wardrobe Trunk

Made by "Meyering" and Very Specially Priced

39.75

A TRUNK of distinctive appearance, from which one's clothes will emerge after a long journey, in the same crisp, wrinkle-less condition as when packed. It provides a place for everything—and retaining everything in its proper place.

A Special Purchase Makes This Extraordinarily Low Price Possible

This "Meyering" Wardrobe Trunk has the best grade of three-ply veneer wood covering with hard vulcanized fibre inside and out. Raised dome top, cretonne lined, laundry bag, shoe box, hat box, three drawers, locking device, heavy draw bolt and spring lock. A trunk any man or woman would be proud to own, and become enthusiastic in its use.

Fifth Floor

The Higbee Co.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

A Splendid Wardrobe Trunk

Made by "Meyering" and Very Specially Priced

39.75

A TRUNK of distinctive appearance, from which one's clothes will emerge after a long journey, in the same crisp, wrinkle-less condition as when packed. It provides a place for everything—and retaining everything in its proper place.

A Special Purchase Makes This Extraordinarily Low Price Possible

This "Meyering" Wardrobe Trunk has the best grade of three-ply veneer wood covering with hard vulcanized fibre inside and out. Raised dome top, cretonne lined, laundry bag, shoe box, hat box, three drawers, locking device, heavy draw bolt and spring lock. A trunk any man or woman would be proud to own, and become enthusiastic in its use.

Fifth Floor

GREEKS RESTLESS AT PEACE DELAY

Newspaper Makes Appeal to
Patriots—Angora Opposition
Disbelieved In

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, March 8.—In the face of Turkish arrogance, a humiliated Europe is pressing upon Greece the necessity of assuming a conciliatory attitude. The delay in bringing about peace is causing the Greeks to become unrestful, and the press is urgently asking how long this state of uncertainty is to continue.

The Echo d'Orient says ironically that "if the Turks refuse the peace terms, then the Powers will impose peace by certain effective measures. Their warships will immediately leave Smyrna, and Constantinople will be evacuated. If these measures prove ineffectual, then they will resort to others. They can force us to pay millions and to become deaf and dumb. Before a further massacre takes place another 100,000 people will be deported from Asia Minor. We shall be invited to cede Karagatch, Thrace, and part of Macedonia, and if despite all this the Turks still refuse the peace terms, then Europe will take heroic action. It will bow before the Napoleon of Angora, evacuate Europe and retire to America. We are neither exaggerating nor joking. It is Europe that is joking."

The paper then continues by appealing to all patriotic Greeks. "We declare," it says, "that while others are endeavoring to lull us to sleep, the Turks are making feverish preparations to attack us. It is time to act. Angora does not intend to sign any peace treaty. No one will believe that Kemal Pasha is impotent to impose his will upon the deputies of the Angora National Assembly, who bow before him when he makes his entry into the Assembly. This is why we laugh at the news of opposition at Angora. The day of another peace will arrive; it will come slowly but surely, and there will also arrive in Turkey ammunition, rifles, cannon, but it will signify nothing, for at this pace para-

bellum (if you wish for peace, prepare for war). "We are quite sure peace will arrive, but we are more certain that Greece will not be able to wait any longer. It is suffocating, and sooner or later it will burst out and in the explosion, it will sweep away everything before it. The Turks have massacred our dear ones and destroyed our homes. They have deported us like dogs, and before these oracles, Europe stood impassive and in answer to our protests, the Powers directed our attention to the law of the victors. We accept the challenge. We know that no one has a monopoly of power; it can be acquired and we shall acquire it. It is then that Europe shall speak to us in another way."

FINLAND PAYS PART OF AMERICAN LOAN

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 8.—An agreement is fast being approached in the American-Finnish debt-funding conference, it was indicated officially at the Treasury today. The Finnish Minister of Finance, Mr. A. L. Anttonen, has laid his country's financial situation before Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and chairman of the World War Debt Funding Commission. Mr. Mellon will report to the entire commission at its meeting tomorrow.

Mr. Mellon was represented as having the view that an agreement with Finland on funding may be reached within a few days. Announcement was also made that Finland this week paid \$300,000 on account of interest due, the advance being made through Mr. Anttonen. This leaves \$337,252 of interest still unpaid, as well as the principal, amounting to \$5,281,926.

SWISS HELP IN DEMAND

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 28.—So many applications have been received from western farmers for Swiss farm help that Fritz Beck, delegate to Canada from the Swiss Association for Saskatchewan, has abandoned his proposed trip to the west and returned to Switzerland to supervise the dispatch of the first party to Canada.

NEW ITALIAN APPOINTMENT

ROME, March 8.—The Undersecretary of Penalties, Signor de Vecchi, has been appointed Undersecretary of Finance, replacing Signor Rocca.

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Rome

Rome, March 8. **BENITO MUSSOLINI**, the Premier, has dispatched a strongly worded protest to the German and Bavarian governments regarding the outrages perpetrated against 17 Italian workmen, who were believed to be going to the Ruhr, while waiting for a train at Rosenheim on their way to Belgium. In demanding severe punishment of the assailants, the Premier warns Germany that new Italy will not permit attacks to be made on Italian citizens.

The decision of the British Government to accept the terms offered by the American Funding Commission for the settlement of the debt to the United States has not been received with enthusiasm in Italy. Indeed, Italian statesmen and public opinion had always considered the question of the inter-allied debts as a unique problem which had to be settled by all the interested states at the same time. By reaching a separate agreement with the United States Government Great Britain has given a great blow to the Italian idea of the general cancellation of inter-allied war debts. The British policy is now made the object of attack from a large section of the Italian press. The hope that England would cancel its credits toward Italy and France has faded out as that cancellation was only possible if it was preceded by a similar cancellation by the American Government toward England. This problem has again been the dominant question of the week, and most of the newspapers, after returning to the much-used proposition that France and Italy borrowed their money from the British and American governments, and devoted it to a common cause, go on to say that Great Britain has consented to pay its debts to America not because it was a matter of honesty on its part, but merely because it was good business for it.

The attention of Italian public opinion has been drawn to the proposed amendment of the United States Emigration Bill, whereby the number of emigrants to be admitted every year in the United States far from being increased, as it was generally believed, is to be reduced from 3 to 2 per cent. Strong pressure is made on the Italian Government to use all its influence to prevent the final approval of such a law, which (as it is pointed out here) is not only contrary to Italian, but far more to American interests. Indeed, it is believed to be extremely unfair and unjust at a time when there is a great demand for skilled labor in America to prevent European countries, and particularly Italy, to meet such a demand.

The Italian deputies of German nationality belonging to the Deutscher Verband für Süd-German have sent a telegram to the German Reichstag protesting against the French occupation of German territory. "With deep sorrow," they say, "the Germans of southern Italy follow the occupation of German territory by French troops. Like every German, who is full of grief and exasperated indignation to witness the new attempt for domination over the German people, we, although incorporated to the Kingdom of Italy, fully share your sorrow. Our German brothers should understand that we are as faithful as ever to the German nation."

CANTON CO.
Ready with Spring Clothes of Distinction for Men, Young Men, Boys and Girls
Washington Boulevard—At the Statler
DETROIT, MICH.

Spring Is Here!
One glimpse into our Millinery Shop will convince you. Such an array of lovely colors and shapes and modes is seldom equaled. And best of all, the prices are within your reach.
THE ERNST KERN CO.
DETROIT, MICH.

A New Three Eyelet Tie for Spring
New three eyelet Tie: Louis heel and flexible sole; in gray oze, gray kid trimmed with black and satin with black oze trimming; also black patent and dull calf—9.00.
THE J. L. HUDSON CO.
DETROIT

An Exposition of Draperies
in the Interior Furnishing Shops
A showing of the attractive new casement cloths and the wonderful new drapery materials for spring and summer of 1923—together with many combinations of weaves and colors to show the possibilities of color harmony in window draperies.
Also a showing of all the fringes, edges and other trimmings to harmonize with the materials—and a wide range of sunfast damasks for upholstery.
Fourth Floor
Newcomb-Endicott Company
Detroit, Mich.

Hettleton "Shoes of Worth"
CHAS. D. MORRIS & CO.
Men's Bootery
28 So. Ludlow, Gibson Hotel Bldg.
DAYTON, OHIO.
Exclusive Agents.

**Coats—Suits
Dresses
Millinery**
Style Without
Extravagance
SIMONS & CO.,
DAYTON, OHIO

We are sure that the German Nation will soon victoriously overcome this trial, for the vital force of Germany cannot be broken by any other nation and no violence will ever prevent Germany's rebirth."

The Mayor of Capri has had the happy idea of erecting in the Isle of the Sirens, near Naples, a villa which is to be a sort of intellectual refuge where "the greatest artists and the best writers of the world can retire beyond hearing of the tempests which rage in the world." This project has been presented to the intellectual commission of the League of Nations presided over by Henri Bergson, the eminent French philosopher. The idea has been the object of the most severe criticism. Many declare it to be a big mistake to favor art and literature. The best productions were never inspired in grand surroundings. Virgil, for example, while in poverty, wrote his masterpiece, the *Bucolics*, but when later, in the height of his fame, he wrote in comfortable and romantic surroundings, his works did not equal his first poems. But the real difficulty arises when the choice of the "best writers" comes to be made. For if all the best writers of the world had to be called together, the whole of Capri itself would not suffice to hold them all. It is not likely that the project will obtain favor among the writers themselves.

The commercial treaty which has lately been concluded between the Dominion of Canada and Italy has already been submitted to the Canadian Parliament for ratification. The treaty, which is to remain in force for four years, provides that manufactures of either country, imported or exported, shall not be subject to higher duties than those paid on like articles produced or manufactured in any other foreign country. Each country grants to the other the treatment of the most-favored nation for all matters governing the import, export and transit of merchandise. It is expected that the Canadian Commercial Treaty will come before the Italian Parliament for ratification when it reassembles in April.

The Italian Prime Minister has on many occasions expressed his view contrary to the extension of the franchise to women. The movement for women's suffrage in Italy is not very active, but generally speaking, Italian women take little or no interest in politics. Fascism, however, counts among its supporters many women, and in each province the Fascists have a women's section. Many girls are wearing the black shirt, and the difference between men and women Fascists is that the latter wear silk black shirts and have no war decorations. As to the rest, girl Fascists rival men Fascists in acts of valor. A case is reported to have taken place lately in Sicily where a Fascist girl, at the head of a small party of Fascists, revolver in hand, compelled a Socialist mayor to surrender. Maybe this act has made an impression on Signor Mussolini, for

CUSTOM SHIRTS 3 FOR \$15.00
Fit Better and Wear Better
W. E. Kitching
Shirt Maker
1516 Broadway
DETROIT

Announcing Advance Spring Footwear
for Men, Women and Children
EYES
Woodward and Adams
DETROIT

A New Three Eyelet Tie for Spring
New three eyelet Tie: Louis heel and flexible sole; in gray oze, gray kid trimmed with black and satin with black oze trimming; also black patent and dull calf—9.00.
THE J. L. HUDSON CO.
DETROIT

Spring Is Here!
One glimpse into our Millinery Shop will convince you. Such an array of lovely colors and shapes and modes is seldom equaled. And best of all, the prices are within your reach.
THE ERNST KERN CO.
DETROIT, MICH.

A New Three Eyelet Tie for Spring
New three eyelet Tie: Louis heel and flexible sole; in gray oze, gray kid trimmed with black and satin with black oze trimming; also black patent and dull calf—9.00.
THE J. L. HUDSON CO.
DETROIT

An Exposition of Draperies
in the Interior Furnishing Shops
A showing of the attractive new casement cloths and the wonderful new drapery materials for spring and summer of 1923—together with many combinations of weaves and colors to show the possibilities of color harmony in window draperies.
Also a showing of all the fringes, edges and other trimmings to harmonize with the materials—and a wide range of sunfast damasks for upholstery.
Fourth Floor
Newcomb-Endicott Company
Detroit, Mich.

Hettleton "Shoes of Worth"
CHAS. D. MORRIS & CO.
Men's Bootery
28 So. Ludlow, Gibson Hotel Bldg.
DAYTON, OHIO.
Exclusive Agents.

**Coats—Suits
Dresses
Millinery**
Style Without
Extravagance
SIMONS & CO.,
DAYTON, OHIO

In receiving Madame Regina Teruzzi, who is the secretary of the Italian Women's Association, he promised to examine carefully their requests, with a view to a possible realization of their wishes.

The restoration of the Castel Nuovo in Naples, the ancient residence of the kings of Anjou and Aragon and of the Spanish viceroys has been commenced under the direction of the municipality of Naples. For many years this fine old building had been getting gradually lost to sight because of a number of arsenals and other buildings which had sprung up about it. These buildings are being demolished to clear a space around the fortress which will be laid out in gardens stretching across the sea-front. The castle built in the early years of the thirteenth century has a very interesting history attached to it. It is entered by a triumphal arch erected in the fifteenth century to commemorate the entry of King Alfonso I of Aragon. The stately and magnificent halls of the castle are to be entirely restored in time for the centenary festivities of the University of Naples, to take place in 1924.

\$10,000 BOK PRIZE GIVEN DR. CONWELL

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 8 (Special).—The Edward W. Bok prize of \$10,000 was last night awarded to the Rev. Dr. Russell H. Conwell of the Baptist Temple and the head of Temple University, Philadelphia. This prize, which is rendered for conspicuous service to the community for the preceding year, carries with it a gold medal and a scroll citing the service for which the distinction is conferred. The presentation was made by George Wharton Pepper (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, under the auspices of the Philadelphia Forum, in the Academy of Music, before a large audience, including students from Temple University, which is the personal work of Dr. Conwell, as he is its founder and patron. Almost all that he has ever earned has gone into this institution to give deserving students of small means an opportunity to obtain an education or profession.

VASSAR PHI BETA KAPPA ELECTS
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 8.—Seventeen members of the senior class of Vassar College and seven juniors have been notified of election to Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary scholastic fraternity.

Everything for the Business Man or Woman
THE RICHMOND-BACKUS CO.
Stationers, Engravers, Office Furniture, Printers.
Woodward at Congress Cherry 4700 Detroit

Himmelhoeck's
1200 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan
All Incoming New Spring Fashions
originally intended for our new and greater store—now, pending our delayed removal, offered at specially lowered prices.

Bernice
1511 Grand River Ave. East
Between Woodward and
Broadway, Detroit
NEWNESS
in
HATS

PHILATELIC LIBRARY PRESENTED TO NEW YORK STAMP COLLECTORS

Gift Consists of Complete Compilations of Judge Suppantchitsch of Austria—T. E. Steinway Is Donor

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 8.—Theodore E. Steinway has presented to the Collectors' Club what is said to be one of the largest and most valuable philatelic libraries in the world. It includes practically everything that was published in all languages on philately in the nineteenth century, comprising nearly 1200 volumes and about 30,000 periodicals, with many society publications and early price lists of postage stamps.

The library represents virtually the life work of the late Judge Victor Suppantchitsch, son of a prosperous merchant, who was graduated from the University of Vienna, and attained a high place in his profession, becoming Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Austrian Empire, and later President of the Senate. Judge Suppantchitsch became interested in postage stamps, in 1863, when the first German philatelic journal was published at Leipzig. Complete copies of this, as well as of other early philatelic journals, now very scarce, are in the library that has just been placed in the rooms of the Collectors' Club at 120 West Forty-Ninth Street.

A deed of gift has been signed by the trustees who will hold Mr. Steinway's library in trust for the club. The donor is one of the trustees, the other signatories being John N. Luff, president of the club; J. Bruce Chittenden, secretary; Alfred F. Lichtenstein, and Julius C. Morgenthau. Among the volumes in the Steinway gift there are 550 in the English

language, 208 being published in the United States and Canada, 429 in the German language, 139 in French, 19 in Spanish, 17 in Italian, 14 in Dutch and 12 in other languages. Of the large number of periodicals more than 13,000 are in English, the United States and Canada being represented by 9215, in the German language there are 7324, in French 4115 and in Spanish 890.

While there are a few philatelic libraries larger than the Steinway contribution to the Collectors' Club, that of Lord Crawford in England being regarded as the most complete in the world, this Austrian collection is said to be the most comprehensive in the postage stamp history of the nineteenth century.

TRUMPETER SWAN NOT EXTINCT
VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 27.—The trumpeter swan, believed to have been exterminated because it has not been seen for nearly 10 years, has lately been reported as wintering on a small lake in British Columbia. The Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior was notified that a little flock of 19 had been seen there, and the lake vicinity was at once declared a bird sanctuary, and a warden appointed to patrol it.

Corsets—Lingerie—Hosiery
MILTON
1800 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

SPRING APPAREL
High Quality! Good Service!
D.J. Healy
Serving Detroit Since 1887

IN DETROIT
SEND
FETTER'S FLOWERS
39 E. Adams Street. Phone Main 1265
7625 Woodward Ave. Phone Market 6682

Millinery and Gowns

"Say it with Flowers"
John Breitmeyer's Sons
"The House of Flowers"
For over fifty years we have supplied flowers to the particular people of Detroit, both while at home and abroad. Our service by wire extends into every city and town in the country, enabling you to remember your friends away as easily as when you are at home.
1310 Broadway David Whitney Bldg.
DETROIT, MICH.

that emphasize
Your style
Your type
Your personality.
Aimee Tobias Shop
Millinery and Gowns
Broadway at the Park
Detroit

Authentic Spring Fashions

ALL that is new and beautiful in the authentic fashions for Spring can be viewed now at Rollins'. Hundreds of smart, individual models in gowns, coats, suits, sweaters and things for sports wear, in every new style and material.

A HALF-HOUR at Rollins' will reveal why women of fashion invariably wear garments bearing the Rollins label. This year our Spring display is by far the most alluring and extensive we have ever shown.

The Rollins Co.
THIRTY-SIX ADAMS AVENUE WEST
On Grand River Park
DETROIT

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Guilty-Messenger Operetta
Has First Production in Paris

Paris, Feb. 27
Special Correspondence
FOR the first time Sacha Guitry has tried his hand at opera. In ingenious strokes, an astonishingly facile dialogue, light poetry mingled with humor, tenderness succeeding witty repartee, spontaneity, continuous invention in the details, irony mixed with emotion—all these qualities which form the very personal talent of M. Guitry are precisely the qualities required for the operetta. In an operetta the subject is not important. "L'Amour Masqué" is a play like all Sacha Guitry's plays. It is of the same quality. The same gifts are there displayed. But better than any other comedy "L'Amour Masqué" lent itself to music.

Having chosen as his collaborator André Messager, Sacha Guitry could not but provoke enthusiasm. The work born from this union is indeed delightful. The author has renovated the operetta. They have wafted a breeze full of grace, charm, and wit, over the triviality, the coarseness, of what is nowadays presented under the name of operetta.

M. Messager, who has lived in the closest intimacy with the musical world, who has been for many years conductor at the opera, after having been conductor at the Opéra Comique, has, as a composer, never departed from the operetta. To listen to his works is a pleasure that never wanes. While so many ambitious lyrical dramas sleep in a bed of dust, Messager's works are still alive and spruce. "L'Amour Masqué" is no less agreeable than his preceding productions. From the very first bars we find again the happy vein to which we owe "La Basoche," "Veronique," "Les Petites Miches," etc. It is Messager at his best. Music finds its place everywhere, without effort. It enters the spoken dialogue, plays its rôle and retires almost unnoticed. Everything is said but nothing is insisted upon. The style is light, but neat and precise. It is written with facility and promptitude, but without negligence. The ideas are elegant and expressed with distinction. The orchestration is exquisite. A few strings and wood instruments enwrap the melodies in the most tender atmosphere. The song of the Maharajah is an example of this captivating style of so little.

M. Guitry has written verse so simple, so natural that, were it without rhymes, one could easily overlook that it is verse. His lines are so fresh in form and sentiment that they are in themselves a melody. They provided M. Messager with a "musical" subject. The subject is so thin that it escapes analysis. But it is told with such ease that it appears delightful.

A young girl wakes up among roses. For today she is 20. Relations, friends and servants alike have loaded her with presents. But the spoiled child is not nevertheless entirely happy. Her greatest desire on her twentieth birthday is to make the acquaintance of the man whose portrait she has taken from her photograph. He comes to claim his photograph. But instead of the young man she expected, he is gray-haired. "Elle" thinks that he is the father of "Lui". The visitor has no time to undeceive her and he talks of his son. It is agreed that "Elle" will play "Lui" at a masked ball. But the next day everything has to be explained as "Lui" cannot wear a mask all his life. And we reach the dénouement. He is loved in spite of his gray hair. "Elle" and "Lui" will make their life together.

The first act is excellent. The two others are not quite so happy. It is always difficult to put on the stage a fête where much gaiety has to be displayed.

This operetta was well served by a remarkable interpretation. The exquisite comédienne, Mme. Yvonne Printemps, revealed herself as a talented singer. Her voice is fresh, clear, supple, delightful. She sings with great simplicity, but with much intelligence, expression and emotion. She is truly an artist. M. Guitry has written a rôle for her, played by her with his usual talent. M. Darnant had great success as the Maharajah, and M. Maurel remains in the good traditions of the comic style in the operetta as the interpreter. The composer who, for the first two nights directed the orchestra, was loudly applauded.

Bruno Walter Conducts
Minneapolis Symphony

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 6 (Special Correspondence).—We have been especially fortunate over the week-end in Minneapolis in having Bruno Walter conduct two symphony concerts. He is to be here for three more weeks, and presumably he will provide us with the same quality of musical nourishment with which he satisfied us last Friday and Sunday.

Sunday afternoon the central number, on a supposedly popular program, was the first Brahms symphony, and it may be added that this was the first attempt to tempt the musical palate of our popular concert audiences with any of the four great symphonies by Brahms. Perhaps Mr. Walter was experimenting; whatever his object he succeeded beyond the most ardent expectations, for both audience and orchestra players united in a demonstration such as we have never experienced since the Minneapolis Orchestra has been in existence.

He smoothed out the austere lines of the first movement until all its parts articulated with a precision and definiteness that revealed both its intellectual and emotional qualities more fully than any other leader we have heard, unless we except Nikisch. He accomplished his purposes with at least a semblance of reserve power; moulds the orchestral choirs to his mood with superb refinement. The second and third movements glowed with a lyric beauty outweighing the un-

questioned intellectuality that is the dominating characteristic of the whole work. It was a memorable performance, the greatest we have had of any symphony this season, perhaps of any season.

Mr. Walter had already established himself in the affection of a Minneapolis audience at his opening concert last Friday, when he played the Schumann B flat symphony; the Suite from the Ballet Music to the Pantomime, Mozart; the Prelude and Isoldes, "Liebestod" from "Tristan and Isolde," and the overture to "Euryanthe." The symphony takes first place in this list. With no desire to indulge in superlatives, it is impossible to think of this performance except in superlative terms. In these latter days we are not supposed to anticipate a thrill from a Schumann symphony; it was given in the reading. But it often becomes an excuse for sentimentalizing, but on this occasion the romance was a splendid admixture of the purest lyric feeling with the vitalizing exuberance of the days of chivalry.

Mr. Walter is one of the best balanced men temperamentally that ever walked a baton; there is economy of motion in his leadership and he produces a maximum of effect. He was always the master of mood in each of the orchestral selections; and in the Wagner number there was a majestic tide of emotional feeling, a noble pathos and a fine welding together of the parts of the orchestra with full consciousness of every bit of dynamic power at his disposal.

Not the least significant part of the program were some piano accompaniments he played for Maria Rogus, soloist of the concert. Rouse Simmons of Yale University, as soloist for the Sunday concert, gave satisfaction with his rendering of the Franck "Symphonic Variations."

"Literary Program"
by Chicago Symphony

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, March 6.—At the concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, March 2 and 3, Mr. Stock offered the second of his "literary" programs. The first of these had been dedicated to Shakespeare; on this latest occasion Byron and Goethe were set before the house. Lord Byron had not evoked a tithe of the music which his great German contemporary drew from the hearts of men who put their inspirations into sound, but it is certain that none of Goethe's collaborators reflected in music the mood of a poem with the perfection that Tschakovsky reflected in his "Egmont" symphony. The Russian master was himself Byron. His weeping and walling, his nostalgic yearnings, his insistence upon the bitterness of life brought him into close sympathy with Manfred; and even the theatrical unreality of the Russian poem listened itself into the measures of the score. The orchestra achieved a remarkably dramatic interpretation of the work. Not less fine was its reading of Schumann's "Manfred" overture, but the latter composition failed to search the essence of Byron's poem as Tschakovsky's symphony did.

The Goethe pieces were Dukas' "L'Apprenti Sorcier," based upon "Der Zauberlehrling," the slow movement from Liszt's "Faust" symphony, and the Rakoczy march, from Berlioz' "Damnation of Faust." All this represented the merely colorful rather than the inspired aspects of art.

F. B.

St. Louis Symphony

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 6 (Special Correspondence).—The St. Louis Symphony orchestra, under Rudolph Ganz, devoted its thirteenth pair of subscription concerts to a Wagner program, with Marguerite Matzenauer as soloist. Matzenauer goes with Wagner. She is, doubtless, a magnificent Brünnhilde. Her voice is of heroic proportions, aglow with a tremendous sweep of dramatic fervor. With helmet and spear she is doubtless, at least in her conception, the personification of Wagner's type of gross heroic goddess. Matzenauer was in excellent voice, and carried her audiences, Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, with an impetuous rush to something like an ovation. Her first number was the Recitative and Aria "Gerechter Gott!" from "Rienzi." Her second number was Brünnhilde's Immolation Scene from the finale of "Götterdämmerung." The overture to "Lohengrin," and introduction to the third act of "Lohengrin" are somewhat worn from overmuch use—though the prelude will never cease to be a thing of extraordinary beauty—but "Waldweben," from "Siegfried," and the "Trauermarsch" from "Götterdämmerung" are marked with nobility and grandeur.

The popular concert of March introduced Charlotte Demuth-Williams, violinist, as soloist. She played the fourth concerto of Vieuxtemps. Mme. Williams is a fine artist, with splendid technique and a pure quality of tone, but for some reason she seemed in her playing on this occasion to be somewhat spiritless. The big thing on program was the second movement from the symphony by Chausson. It was received by the audience with enthusiasm.

THEATRICAL

PORTLAND, ORE.

JOSEPH HERGENROTHER'S
Big Story
with
LEATRICE JAY
and all-star cast
Java Head
A GEORGE MELFORD PRODUCTION
Peoples' Theatre starting Mar. 17th



A Scene From "L'Amour Masqué"

Art News

Philadelphia Exhibitions

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 29.—The art of the mural decorator, or of the designer of stained glass windows is necessarily difficult to exhibit. It requires a specialized lighting, and an extensive display gallery. The designs now being exhibited by the Fellowship of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts give only a meager conception of the work being accomplished by this particular group of artists.

Two windows by Nicola D'Ascenzo, executed in the style and with the color vividness of old traditions, present a mosaic of rich glass segments. One feels the emotional appeal of color per se; the possibilities of its combination, the beauty of light as it streams through brilliant glass. The sense of the design is thus blended in a more powerful appreciation for the effect as a whole.

Paula Himmelsbach Balanz contributed several colorful designs of ecclesiastical subject, created, one may venture to say, as murals, although the vividness of their color, their closely knit composition, their clearly defined outlines might be adapted as well to motif for the design of stained glass. The Philadelphia Sketch Club is showing water colors by Frank English. In the use of pigment, English clung to the older traditions. Brown is employed freely, and white appears as a color superimposed on a darker background. In a few sketches, however, the artist experimented with a more modern theory of color, and allowed the whites of his paper to suffice.

True to the older tradition, so much admired by the French painters of a decade or two ago, English created a composition with emphasis upon the foreground. The lines, the color, the mass all lead the eye to the lower edge of canvas or paper. The impression is thus complete, and one must confess, in many ways more satisfying than the more modern tendency toward a crude or confused foreground.

The 300 studies here exhibited were tucked away in the privacy of the artist's home, as intimate records of countryside wanderings.

In New York Galleries

NEW YORK, March 6 (Special Correspondence).—The Whitney Studio Club has a trio of youthful enthusiasts in occupancy of its galleries. The mood of Greenwich Village, touched with the lightness and high spirits of its transient scene, the color, the white, independent thought of its more advanced residents, finds congenial outlet here. Arthur Faber, Thomas Hunt, and George A. Picken are the principals in this triumvirate affair. Mr. Picken is handsomely represented by a large number of his water colors, drawings, very forceful as to style and quality, dealing with interesting corners of Paris and the environs of Verdun, Antwerp, and London. Mr. Hunt has gone the way of most Russians and drunk deep of their colorful cult of inspiration. His water colors are tremendously fine, save where some instinct prompted him, when in Venice, to paint the town red. His somewhat bombastic style has served him well at Assisi, however; the cathedral of St. Francis on the hill becomes a resplendent design in its transfer to the stage; in fact, the theatrical element in these paintings is most decidedly apparent. Mr. Faber's paintings are of little children, quaint as from the pages of some old Irish legend, phantom little creatures touched with imagination and a certain humor.

At the Knoedler Galleries the American Society of Miniature Painters is holding its twenty-fourth annual exhibition. There are more than 50 exhibiting members listed with twice that number of miniatures. It is always a pleasing art and occasionally in the hands of a master a great art. There is something engaging about the luminous tones that film the ivory ground. There is something precious and romantic about the very substance of the ivory that commands this art to our interest, something intimate about its delicacy of the technique and the small oval

AMUSEMENTS

RUTH ST. DENIS
with TED SHAWN
and Denaband Dancers
and Instrumental Quartette
Directed by Louis Horst
NOW ON TOUR
Management DANIEL MAYER
AEOLIAN HALL, NEW YORK

ERIE, PA.
KREISLER
March 12
Tickets now selling at 111 West 7th St.
Management Mrs. Eva McCoy

The Motion Pictures

Los Angeles, Cal., March 1
Special Correspondence

A SURVEY of the resolutions, predictions, prognostications and formal and informal announcements made by the greater and lesser lights in the film industry, ancient the year 1923, would indicate that everyone expects the next ten months to be the rosier in the history of celluloid entertainment, although there is a wide diversity of opinion as to just what will be accomplished in a definite way. There is an unusual amount of activity in the different studios. Likewise considerable confusion of thought on that very important question as to what the picture wants in the way of screen plays. There was a time, not so long ago, when the picture producer selected his stories without the slightest regard for public opinion; indeed, public opinion was too intangible a thing to be bothered with. He used his own individual judgment, often woefully warped, and if the public didn't like what he made, he placed the blame on them and quite often his picture whether they liked it or not.

But things are going through a kaleidoscopic change in the motion picture industry. A change for the better, which may not be very apparent on the surface. The producer with enough wisdom to understand that effects always have causes has had enough vision to see the writing on the wall and either has been or is setting his movie house in order and trying to make better films.

Slowly but surely it is filtering through the film industry that the public knows a great deal more about pictures than the picture makers, up to the present time, have given it credit for; that the public isn't really as stupid and as easily satisfied as they had imagined; and that the much discussed "slump in the picture business" wasn't due at all to economic conditions but to the fact that the public was rapidly becoming more discriminating in its tastes and was outgrowing mediocre film entertainment in spite of the efforts made by numerous exhibitors to bolster up bad pictures with vaudeville and near-symphony orchestras.

Mary Pickford has decided to do a story called "Rosita," which originally was a German play brought to America by Ernest Lubitsch, who is to direct the picture. Edward Knoblock prepared the scenario. "Rosita" is a story of Spain in the fifteenth century, in which the chief ingredients are a court intrigue, a king, a leading man, and a poor little dancing girl. Miss Pickford will play this girl. Maurice Chevalier is to be the leading man and Holbrook Blinn will probably play the king. Immediately following "Rosita" up bad pictures with vaudeville and near-symphony orchestras.

George Fitzmaurice is going to Europe to make exteriors for a film version of Hall Caine's story, "The Eternal City." Ouida Bergere will write the screen version.

Thomas H. Ince has purchased the film rights for "The Just and the Unjust," Vaughan Kester's novel, and will shortly start filming it from a screen version being prepared by Bradley King.

Maurice Tourneur, who has just finished filming "The Isle of Lost Ships," is to make a film of "The Brass Bottle," by F. Anstey.

Following its departure from New York, the Moscow Art Theatre will appear for a week in Boston, opening April 2 at the Boston Opera House, and offering three plays: "Tsar Fyodor," "The Lower Depths," and "The Cherry Orchard."

THEATRICAL

BOSTON

SELWYN
Even. 8:15
Wed. and Sat. 8:15
Phone Beach 193
Now!
MATINEES
2:00 to 2:30
CHANNING POLLOCK'S TREMENDOUS
PLAY

The FOOL
Even. 8:15
Wed. and Sat. 8:15
Phone Beach 193
Now!
MATINEES
2:00 to 2:30
CHANNING POLLOCK'S TREMENDOUS
PLAY

Henry Jewett
Announces
John Selwyn's
Domestic Drama—The
ELDEST SON
Tel. Beach Box 9781
Seats Down Town
Films, Jordan's
and Shepard Stores
First Time in America

ST. JAMES
Even. 8:15
Wed. and Sat. 8:15
Phone Beach 193
Now!
MATINEES
2:00 to 2:30
CHANNING POLLOCK'S TREMENDOUS
PLAY

"PASSING OF
THE 3rd FLOOR BACK"
NEXT WEEK—"SPITE CORNER"

New York Art News

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York, March 5

THE problems that modern art present come with cumulative force to those who, watching and waiting, wish only for a just and staple valuation. They seek, and rightly, for a deeper sense of the meaning and value of art; they are tolerant, too, since modern natural science has depleted in some degree their confidence in fixed facts, and in the twentieth century mood of relativity, they are left peering anxiously into that auroral haze that hangs in the heavens for some sure sign to go by. Still in its teens, self-consciously youthful, rather gawky at times and ponderous, yet quickly flashing when so prompted, modern art presents the spectacle of a movement that has grown in the brief space of a quarter of a century from the cult of the few to the operative creed of the many. It is a movement eagerly explorative, experimental to the point of audacity, restless, transitional.

John Storrs' Sculpture

This much, then, comes to the surface. A work of art in the modern idiom cannot be dismissed with a wave of the hand, cannot be approached in an idle spirit of curiosity. There are too many factual necessities to be considered, too great a similarity with the artistic innovations of the ages. An interesting case at hand is the sculpture by John Storrs now on exhibition at the galleries of the Société Anonyme. An American of New England descent, he received his early training at the Chicago Art Institute, and later in Philadelphia under Charles Grafly. Paris and apprenticeship to that dominant nineteenth century master, Auguste Rodin, further advanced him in his plastic progress. Salon honors came in 1914, as well as a commission for the commemorative monument to Wilbur Wright, erected at Le Mans, France. From then on Mr. Storrs became more and more implicated in the advancing tendencies of the day, working in the newer modes and striking out for himself toward the goal of abstract sculpture.

This is his second American showing, having appeared with much success in New York in 1920. His work presents the most complete and consistent sculptural embodiment of the abstract by an American artist. It carries out that feeling for the monumental and titanic which characterizes modern sculpture, although Mr. Storrs elects a relatively small scale for his studies. Also the application of color to the stone and the insertion of such substance as glass, which the sculptors of today are using to heighten their effects, occur with almost barbaric outcome. In a few cases Mr. Storrs' abstractions slightly suggest animal or human form, but in the main they are compilations of cubes, slabs, segments, alloys, suggestive often of the bits that the picture carver has reduced to, put together in rhythmic and complex fashion. There is always a fine sense of mass to counterbalance, however. It is an art swinging between the complexly geometric and the austere monolithic. It is "advanced" art, but its consistency and power are readily grasped.

Baroness Maydell's Silhouettes

At the same galleries and carrying out the suggestion of old-worldliness is an interesting and novel exhibition of silhouettes, the work of the Baroness Evelyn Maydell, who is a most dextrous and able executant of this precise and prudent art. She dwells supremely secure in her realm of shears and black paper. No place here for the slip or the eyelet. It is a matter of the line or not at all. Marvels of delicate scissoring greet the eye in nearly every example; now it is the tender vine that runs over an arbor, now the sheer, rippling lace that falls from some lady's gown. Single or in large family groups, the black on white tells the same story of deftly wrested fact and fancy. Among the portraits are presentments of Paderewski and Hauptmann.

R. F.

lithic. It is "advanced" art, but its consistency and power are readily grasped.

Monotypes

A monotype is a record on white paper of design in oil paint made upon a metal plate, the transfer being made by "hand-proofing." Only one impression can be made of each design, since all the color is taken up by the paper during the process of taking the proof. If it were not for the interesting qualities obtained in this process it would seem hardly worth while. An unusual opportunity is offered at the Schwartz Galleries to see how far the monotype can be carried. Marion Gray Traver has found such a medium to her taste that her performance is little short of virtuosity. Her plates are often large, with effects and color schemes of great intricacy. But she comes through successfully each time, and each time some novel quality keeps fresh interest alive. She is too observant an artist to be monotonous or repetitious. The woods and snows, when the hush of the snow is on them, or the singing brook and leafy thickets in spring, the blue arches arch when soft, fleecy clouds trail their attendant shadows over the summer fields, or still further into the autumn tangle of color and sharp delight of harvest time, all these times and places give Miss Traver her inspirations. All manner of soft, tender mood is in her woodland scenes; the delicate filtered light of the thick woods, the flecked, dappled sunshine in the more open spaces, the cool, pure tones of the snow in the winter time are rendered truthfully, spontaneously, poetically.

Henry B. Eddy is showing the results of a year recently spent in Europe at the Babcock Galleries, in a group of landscapes done in France, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and Norway. The finest canvas is of snow-clad mountains at Fins, Norway, where streaming clouds, ridged mountain forms, and foreground details are merged into a decorative whole.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

DAVID BELASCO SAW

The FOOL

AND WIRED CHANNING POLLOCK:

"It is so impressive, so very human and masterly, we feel as if we were in a play. Don't forget you are to write me a play."

TIMES SQ. THEATRE
West 42nd St.
Mts. Tues., Thurs., Sat.
Evenings 8:30.

F. Ray Constock & Morris Gort Present

The Moscow Art Theatre

Week of March 5th

TSAR FIODOR IVANOVITCH

John's 8th St. Theatre at 7th Ave.
Even. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.

JOHN GOLDEN Presents

7th HEAVEN

Booth Theatre, West 45th St.
Even. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Fri., Sat. 2:30

BETTER TIMES

AT HIPPODROME

DAILY MATINEES 2:30-5:00 P.M.

Knickerbocker

W. 44th St. Ev. 8:30

Good Seats at Box Office—Buy in Advance

HENRY HARRIS PRESENTS

A NEW COMEDY—MUSIC

THE CLINGING VINE

with FRED WOOD

GLOBE

GOOD SEATS ALWAYS AT BOX OFFICE

OLIVER MOROSOFF Presents

LADY BUTTERFLY

"A Dazzling Spectacle"—Fun With Staged by NEIL WAYBURN Johnny Doolay

HUDSON

W. 44th St. Ev. at 8:30

Mts. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

"SO THIS IS LONDON!"

The Play of a Thousand Laughs

AMBASSADOR

49th W. of B'v. Ev. 8:30

TESSA KOSTA

In the Queen's Mask—Caroline

39TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'v. Ev. 8:30

MARY THE 3rd

RACHEL CROTHERS' MODERN Comedy

REPUBLIC W. 42nd St. Ev. at 8:30

Anne Nichols—Abie's Irish Rose

Laughing

"ANATHAMA"

By LEONID ANKREYEV

Direct by ANKREYEV

Yiddish Art

Belmont

Copyright, 1923, by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved.

21, and 24

SECRETARY OF TREASURY SAYS PLENTY OF CREDIT

Mr. Mellon Announces No Increase in Rediscount Rate Contemplated

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Treasury officials declared today that there was plenty of credit available at the banks to finance the growing wave of prosperity, and it was announced officially that the Federal Reserve Board is not contemplating another increase in reserve discount rates in the immediate future.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, said to callers today that the banks are in a position to take care of the increasing business, and he looks for "good times" to continue for a long time, possibly several years.

Still Room for Growth
While steel mills are working at normal, he observes that many other lines of industry have not reached capacity or their normal output, and there is still room for growth. The rise in cotton prices to above 30 cents a pound will soon be reflected in prices consumers have to pay for cloth, it was pointed out, and by the same token, the advance in cotton prices has spread greater prosperity in the south and should be reflected in better business in other lines.

The recent advance in federal reserve discount rates at New York and Boston to 4½ per cent was made necessary, it was said, to keep pace with the rising money market in those centers and to harmonize the rates generally. While money rates are bound to mirror increased business, the money market today was declared to be "comfortable."

Attention was called by the Secretary to the reserve ratio of about 76 per cent today, as compared with 40 per cent during the 1919-1920 period of inflation, as evidence of plenty of credit to finance better business.

Collections Excellent
The Treasury has been successful in bettering its position on back tax collections. During the current fiscal year there has been collection in back taxes approximately \$300,000,000. This came chiefly from unsettled claims of 1917. This figure had been set for the entire fiscal year, so that the collections between now and June 30, which should approximate nearly \$100,000,000, will be above the expected total, and should contribute toward reducing the anticipated deficit in the Treasury balance.

In addition, customs receipts have been surpassing the most optimistic hopes. The collections so far this fiscal year total \$353,760,000, as compared with \$214,590,000 for the corresponding period of last year. The estimate now is that customs receipts will exceed \$500,000,000 for the current year.

Treasury officials are battling against an anticipated deficit in the balance sheet. On the basis of present calculations, it was stated unofficially at the Treasury that the deficit may be \$50,000,000, though this may be wiped out by the tax collections for 1922, which will begin coming in this month.

DIVIDENDS

Western Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 per share, payable March 15 to stock of record March 15.

Beacon Trust Company of Boston declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$3.75 a share, payable April 2 to stock of record March 15.

Hayes Manufacturing Company declared a dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred, payable March 15 to stock of record March 15. On Feb. 15 the dividend of 1 per cent was paid on the preferred. Accumulated dividends on the preferred from Nov. 1, 1922, to Dec. 31, 1922, total \$117,710. The company expects to pay preferred dividends at the rate of 1 per cent monthly.

Autocar Company of Ardmore declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the 8 per cent preferred stock, payable March 15 to stock of record March 15.

Illinois Traction Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 2 to stock of record March 15.

Ottawa Traction Company and the Ottawa Car Manufacturing Company declared the usual quarterly dividends of 1 per cent, payable April 2 to stock of record March 15.

Pennsylvania Power & Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 2 to stock of record March 15.

Cheney, Peabody & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 2 to stock of record March 15.

Bucyrus Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent and a dividend of ½ per cent on account of back dividends on the preferred stock, payable April 2 to stock of record March 15.

Savannah Electric & Power Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$2 a share on its debenture stock, payable April 2 to stock of record March 15.

BOND AVERAGES UNCHANGED AS STOCKS ADVANCE

The New York Trust Company's Index of Security Prices, just issued, shows that the average price of 66 bonds on Feb. 28 was 94.96, precisely the same average figure as prevailed on Jan. 31. On the other hand, the average price of 103 stocks on Feb. 28 (99.29) was 5.07 points above the average price of the same stocks on Jan. 31 and 4.35 points above the average of Dec. 31, 1922.

All of the 12 classifications of stocks covered by this index showed substantial advances for the month, iron and steel stocks advancing 5.48 points; shipping shares, 5.60 points; sugars, 5.62 points, and coppers, 11.46 points.

BRITISH LEATHER TRADE SLOW BUT PRICES ARE FIRM

Sole and Upper Stock Demand Flat—Hides Steady—Exports Show Gain

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The British hide market remains steady with a slightly weaker tone, and the supply of really first class heavy hides seems getting less as time goes on. Calfskins are again firming up. The export of skins has been resumed, and the United States is said to be a buyer.

Exports Increase
During the last month exports of British hides and skins reached a total of 14,777 hundredweight, out of which America took hides and skins to the weight of 3275 hundredweight and Germany—in spite of the chaos of the mark—3383 hundredweight. The total shows more than 100 per cent increase over the corresponding month of 1922. British tanners are very sparing buyers of South American frigorifics, as they still consider the price too high in view of the demand for very low grade sole leather.

The demand for sole leather has again fallen flat. Orders, generally speaking, are for small parcels. Prices, nevertheless, remain firm. Shoulders and bellies are free sellers for use as sole leather, so great is the pressure to get shoes down in price by jobbers and retailers.

The demand for upper stock is slow, and reports from American dealers in London and Leicester are to the effect that there has been a falling off of late.

Dressed Leather Imports
Imports of dressed leather for January last amounted to £262,916, after deducting re-exports, the following being America's share of the business: glaze kid, £152,094; patent leather, £52,979; all other sorts, £101,424.

With the exception of patent leather, there is a very decided increase in the value of American dressed leather sent here, as compared with January, 1922. Sweden is again being cut up for ladies' shoes, and American tanners will note that both France and Holland are now sending excellent sheep suede into the British market.

The boot trade continues rather slow, although improving. Spring samples are still being sent out, and every effort is being made to cater for ladies' smart shoes. The net import of boots and shoes for last month amounted to £129,421, and the export of British shoes for the same month to £217,304, compared with £203,264 for January of last year.

PIG IRON AND STEEL PRICES ADVANCING

The Iron Age says: Advancing prices feature the pig iron and steel markets. A swelling demand is being measured against the practical limit of production—one remarkably high even were there no labor, fuel or railroad obstacles to operation.

Expansion in automobile production and in building work is approaching the barrier of material scarcity. High prices are given as the reason for the postponement of a 16,000-ton hotel project in Chicago, but inability to get delivery is the chief difficulty in most cases of the kind.

Other than primary producers are numbered among those withdrawing from the market pending a reduction of obligations and the return of a more normal situation.

Pig iron production last month was the highest on record for a February. The total was 2,994,187 tons or 106,935 tons a day, compared with 3,229,604 tons in January or 104,181 tons a day. The output is the highest since March, 1920 when the daily make averaged 108,900 tons.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT
PARIS, March 8.—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs) are as follows:

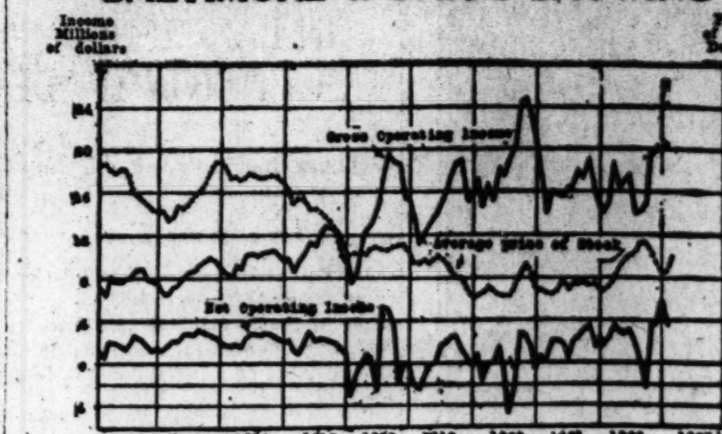
Gold 5,535,800,000
Silver 290,000,000
Loans & disc. 4,833,700,000
Circulation 37,822,400,000
Deposits 2,140,600,000
War adv. to st. 23,500,000,000
Bank rate 5%

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER—
R. R. CONDUCTOR—
Unlimited license, U. S. shipmaster AAT. AAT. Tailor, days notice. Terminating master service. Address: A. J. The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Building, Chicago, Illinois.

STOCKS—BONDS—GRAIN
Private Wires to All Markets.
Nothing is sold but service.
Conservative Valuation—We select only those properties whose locations insure the greatest permanent security. Mortgage do not exceed 80% of a conservative valuation. All legal details in experienced hands.

Carlyle, Deakin & Co.
Members
Detroit Stock Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
Associate, New York Curb
Phone 44-5523
205 MATTHEW BLDG., DETROIT

BALTIMORE & OHIO'S SHOWING



The improvement in Baltimore & Ohio's gross earnings since 1917 is clearly evident in the higher level generally maintained by the upper heavy line on the chart above.

The frequency with which the lower heavy line, representing net operating income, has dropped below the zero line during the same period testifies to the tremendous increase in expenses.

The fall in the price of the stock since 1916 appears to have been in anticipation of the decreased dividends in 1918 and 1919 and the discontinuing of payments during the following year. Both gross and net earnings have improved considerably during the last two months shown on the chart.

MONEY MARKET
Current quotations follow:
Call loans—New York 4½%
Overnight paper—Boston 4½%
Year money—New York 4½%
Customers' money—New York 4½%
Individual, col. 1½%
Bar silver in New York 65½¢
Bar silver in London 31½¢
Mexican dollar 16½¢
Bar gold in London 88½¢
Canadian ex dis. (70) 11½¢
Domestic bar silver 99½¢

Acceptance Market
Spot, Boston delivery:
Prime eligible banks—
60-90 days 4 9/16%
20-60 days 4 1/8%
Under 30 days 4 1/4%
Less known banks—
60-90 days 4 9/16%
20-60 days 4 1/8%
Under 30 days 4 1/4%
Eligible private banks—
60-90 days 4 9/16%
20-60 days 4 1/8%
Under 30 days 4 1/4%

Leading Central Bank Rates
The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:
Boston 4½%
New York 4½%
Philadelphia 4½%
Cleveland 4½%
Richmond 4½%
Atlanta 4½%
Amsterdam 4½%
Athens 4½%
Berlin 4½%
Bombay 4½%
Budapest 4½%
Brussels 4½%
Bucharest 4½%
Calcutta 4½%
Canton 4½%
Copenhagen 4½%
Hankow 4½%
Helsingfors 4½%
Lisbon 4½%

Clearing House Figures
Boston New York
Exchanges \$59,000,000 \$678,000,000
Year ago today 44,000,000 500,000,000
Balances 22,000,000 61,000,000
Year ago today 10,000,000 20,000,000
P. R. bank credit \$1,665,233 \$4,000,000

Foreign Exchange Rates
Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last figures:
Sterling 4.70%
Demand 4.70%
Cables 4.70%
France 100%
Guilder 2.36%
Mark 2.36%
Lira 2.36%
Swiss franc 2.36%
Pound 2.36%
Belgian franc 2.36%
Kronen (Aust.) 2.36%
Sweden 2.36%
Denmark 2.36%
Norway 2.36%
Greece 2.36%
Argentina 2.36%
Poland 2.36%
Hungary 2.36%
Serbia 2.36%
Finland 2.36%
Czechoslovakia 2.36%
Rumania 2.36%
Portugal 2.36%
Shanghai 2.36%
Hong Kong 2.36%
Bombay 2.36%
Yokohama 2.36%
Brazil 2.36%
Uruguay 2.36%
Chile 2.36%
Peru 2.36%
Cents a thousand.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT
LONDON, March 8.—The bank's weekly return compares as follows:
Circulation 112,468,000
Public deposits 107,491,000
Private deposits 47,411,000
Government securities 70,234,000
Other securities 23,789,000
Reserve 127,507,000
Proportion to lab. 17.3%

Shirts and Underwear
MADE TO ORDER
Select Line of Hosiery
HOWE & HOWE
Established 1866
71 BROMFIELD STREET, BOSTON
Telephone Cong. 5006

6½% SAFETY
First Mortgages on
High-Class Properties in
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000.
Stability—Washington, as the Nation's Capital, enjoys unusual stability in real estate values, with positive assurance of steady, consistent growth. No other city in the world can be compared with it.

Conservative Valuation—We select only those properties whose locations insure the greatest permanent security. Mortgage do not exceed 80% of a conservative valuation. All legal details in experienced hands.

Reliability—From many years' experience in real estate financing, we have earned an enviable reputation for reliability. We invite you to investigate us through any Bank, Trust Company or Newspaper in Washington or list of references on request.

Free Booklet—Any client with funds from \$100 to \$10,000 can invest at 6½% with absolute safety. Write for Free Booklet with full details.

SHANNON & LUCHS
Dept. C Washington, D. C.

STANDARD OIL OF NEW JERSEY OUTPUT LARGE

Daily Production Amounts to Nearly 100,000 Barrels

Domestic and foreign production of the subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey aggregates just under 100,000 barrels daily. Of this, 47,000 barrels daily represent the production of subsidiary companies in Peru, Rumania, Mexico, Venezuela and Colombia. New Jersey itself does not produce crude oil.

Domestic production of the subsidiaries averaged 52,338 barrels daily during 1922, or 3.66 per cent of crude production in the United States. The largest domestic producing subsidiary is Carter Oil, with a daily average for the year of 23,685 barrels. Standard Oil of Louisiana, another subsidiary, averaged 11,153 barrels daily, while New Jersey's proportion of Humble Oil & Refining's 28,715 barrels daily production, based on stock ownership, was 18,000 barrels.

Refining Capacity
Total refining capacity of New Jersey and its owned companies, domestic and foreign, is 434,000 barrels daily. Of this 30,000 barrels is foreign, being operated by subsidiaries in Mexico, Canada, Peru, Argentina, Italy, Cuba, Spain, France, Colombia and Rumania.

The company's domestic refining capacity of 354,000 barrels represents 15.78 per cent of total refining capacity of the United States. Most of the

domestic refining capacity is held directly by the parent company, amounting to 234,000 barrels, at Bayonne, Elizabeth and Jersey City, N. J.; Baltimore, Parkersburg, W. Va., and Charleston, S. C. Standard Oil of Louisiana plant at Baton Rouge, La., has 40,000 barrels, and Humble's plant at Baytown, Tex., 10,000 barrels.

In addition, the company owns directly 50 tank steamers, with total of 557,500 deadweight tons, under the American flag and 43 vessels, total of 355,860 deadweight tons, through foreign subsidiaries. This makes 913,360 deadweight tons in tank steamers.

Natural Gas Subsidiaries
One subsidiary operates a pipe line across Pennsylvania and New Jersey, being part of a trunk line from Oklahoma. Another pipe line subsidiary gathers oil in Oklahoma and delivers it to the pipe line of the Louisiana subsidiary running to the Baton Rouge plant. The Humble Oil's pipe line gathers in Texas with terminus at its refinery. New Jersey also has large natural gas subsidiaries as well as plants to make coke, gas, and similar equipment.

On Oct. 31, 1922, there were 11,013 common and nearly 40,000 preferred stock shareholders. On June 30, 1922, only six common stockholders owned more than one per cent of common. This latter figure contrasts with 6078 common stockholders at the dissolution, in 1912, when 12 stockholders owned just over 50 per cent of common. At present 11,539 employees are purchasing common stock under the company's plan, with 44,636 common shares already allotted.

LONDON QUOTATIONS
LONDON, March 8.—Consols for money sold at 5½%, Grand Trunk ½%, De Beers 1½% and Rand Mines 2½%. Money was available at 1½ per cent and discount rates—short and three months' bills—2½-3½ per cent.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC IS BREAKING ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Freight traffic on railroads, according to reports compiled by the car service division of the American Railway Association, is breaking all previous records for this season of the year. During the week ended Feb. 24, 230,223 cars were loaded with revenue freight, or 101,398 cars more than the total loaded during the corresponding week last year. This was also 12,446 cars in excess of the number loaded during the previous week of this year.

FRENCH FISCAL RESTRICTIONS
WASHINGTON, March 8.—Among the items under the French general budget passed Feb. 28 is a prohibition on the export of capital extending through March. Six months after that date importers of motor gasoline are required to purchase a quantity of alcohol equal to one-tenth of the volume of gasoline imported during the previous month. The issuance of railroad bonds during 1923 is restricted to 2,368,000,000 francs. Under a special budget a credit of 104,000,000 francs for the expenses of the army in the Ruhr during March and April is included.

AMERICAN GAS COMPANY PROFITS
American Gas Company for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1922, showed a net profit of \$997,328, equivalent to 12.78 per cent on the \$7,804,100 stock. This compares with \$498,828, or 6 per cent, in 1921, \$12,352 in 1920, and \$344,439 in 1919.

CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE
Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports a net income of \$767,125 after taxes and charges, compared with a deficit of \$17,135 in 1921.

NEW ISSUE

Free of present Normal Federal Income Tax

\$15,000,000

DUQUESNE LIGHT COMPANY (PITTSBURGH)

First Preferred Stock, 7% Cumulative, Series A

Callable, as a whole, or in part, at \$115 per share and accrued dividends

Exempt from Pennsylvania 4 Mills Tax

Application will be made to list this Stock on the New York Stock Exchange

CAPITALIZATION

(To be authorized and outstanding upon completion of present financing)

Funded Debt:	Authorized	Outstanding
First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds, due July 1, 1949,	\$100,000,000	\$31,718,800
Bonds of Leased and Subsidiary Companies,	Closed	1,780,500
		\$33,499,300
Capital Stock:		
First Preferred Stock (this issue, Series A, 7% Cumulative),	\$150,000,000	\$15,000,000
Participating (Second) Preferred Stock (Series A, 8% Cumulative and Participating),	125,000,000	10,000,000
Common Stock,	25,000,000	18,226,000
		\$43,226,000

From his letter, Mr. A. W. Thompson, President, further summarizes as follows:

BUSINESS: Duquesne Light Company, directly or through subsidiaries, does substantially all the commercial electric light and power business in the City of Pittsburgh and in the greater part of Allegheny and Beaver Counties, Pennsylvania. Territory served has an area of approximately 1,000 square miles, includes the heart of Pittsburgh district and has population in excess of 1,100,000. Electrical output of system in 1922 was 845,227,690 kilowatt hours.

PROPERTIES: Properties include power plants of 361,000 horsepower capacity, 178 substations and 10,225 miles of distribution lines. Main power plants: Brunot Island, 160,000 horsepower capacity, on Ohio River, in City of Pittsburgh; Colfax, present capacity 160,000 horsepower, ultimate capacity 400,000 horsepower, on Allegheny River within 13 miles of business center of Pittsburgh, served by coal mine within 2 miles of plant, connected by railroad, both operated by affiliated companies. These constitute two of largest and most important steam electric power plants in United States.

ASSETS:—Net assets, as of December 31, 1922, including proceeds of present financing, after deducting all liabilities other than capital stock, amount to \$49,634,820, or \$330 per share of this First Preferred Stock.

EARNINGS:	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Years ended December 31,					
Gross Earnings,	\$11,505,315	\$11,917,567	\$15,005,173	\$16,092,270	\$16,928,746
Net Income available for Preferred Dividends	2,112,681	3,224,617	3,362,347	4,032,977	4,232,734

Net income of \$4,232,734 available for dividends, for year ended December 31, 1922, was more than 4 times the \$1,050,000 dividend requirement on this issue. For the 5 years ended December 31, 1922, average net income available for dividends was \$3,393,071, or approximately 3 1/4 times this dividend requirement. During the entire period net income was in no year less than twice this requirement, and both gross earnings and net income in each year showed an increase over the preceding year.

EQUITY: This \$15,000,000 First Preferred Stock, 7% Cumulative, Series A, upon completion of present financing will be followed by a total of \$28,226,000 Participating (Second) 8% Cumulative Preferred Stock and Common Stock. Dividends of not less than 7% have been paid annually on Common Stock since 1912.

We recommend this First Preferred Stock for Investment

PRICE 103 AND ACCRUED DIVIDEND, YIELDING ABOUT 6.80%

Stock offered if, as and when authorized by stockholders, issued and received by us and subject to approval of counsel

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO. LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO.

HAYDEN, STONE & CO.

The statements contained in this advertisement, while not guaranteed, are based upon information and advice which we believe accurate and reliable.

Boston

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

Minimum Space for "States and Cities" Advertisements, Five Lines

MICHIGAN

Grand Rapids

Herpolsheimer & Co.The House of
Mutual Satisfaction

Jackson

ARTHUR PICKLES
126 E. Washington Street
Plumbing and Heating
BOTH PHONES**WM. BREITMAYER & SONS**
For Furniture
323 E. Main St.**T. C. PENDLETON**
Fresh Baked Goods. Fresh Roasted Peanuts.
Canned Goods.
200 Frances St., opposite Regent Theatre
Dry Cleaning and Pressing
J. R. ECKSTEIN & SON
515 Greenwood Ave. Phone 1870-M.

Kalamazoo

KALAMAZOO CITY SAVINGS BANK
THREE DEPARTMENTS
SAVINGS—COMMERCIAL—SAFE DEPOSIT.
Main at Portage Portage at Wash. Ave.

BEAR IN MIND

that we carry a complete line of office supplies. Desk, Note Books, Eversharp Pencils and Fountain Pens.
We handle one of the finest lines of high grade Stationery in the city.**DOUBLEDAY BROS. & Co.**
228-5 E. Main Street**THE ORIOLE ROOM**
118 So. Burdick Street
LUNCHEON BOX
Delicious Malted Milk and Fountain Drinks
Afternoon Tea.**GILMORE BROS.**
Complete stocks of medium and high-grade merchandise.
Test them with trial order.**THE PARIS**
Cleaners and Dyers
SERVICE AND QUALITY
222 W. Main Phone 157

1872 Our Golden Jubilee 1922

J. R. Jones' Sons and Company
Kalamazoo, Mich.**YOU GET** a top-notch in quality, and a rock-bottom in price by trading with
HARRIS AND PRATT PHONE No. 9Ask Your Grocer for J. B. TWIN LOAF BREAD.
It is one of the best obtainable.
J. B. TWIN LOAF BREAD COMPANY
Arie Roskam, Proprietor
2105 Portage St. Phone 328**G. R. KINNEY CO., INC.**
Shoes, Rubbers and Hosiery
NOTHING HIGH PRICED
211-213 N. Burdick St.**HARDWARE**
Leading Hardware Store Since 1845
THE EDWARDS & CHAMBERLIN BROS. CO.
RIDDLE'S MEAT SHOP
Pay cash, carry and save 20% on your Meats
210 W. Main**FURNITURE, LAMPS AND NOVELTIES**
E. L. YAPLE
417 West Main**THE CHOCOLATE SHOP**
Confections, Ice Cream
380 N. BURDICK Phone 454

Lansing

THE LEWIS SHOP
117 S. Washington Ave.**STRATFORD CLOTHES**
For Men and Young Men**DANCER-BROGAN CO.**
"Lansing's Leading Store"
WEARING APPAREL
for Women, Misses, Children
PICKER GOODS,
DRAPERIES, FLOOR COVERINGS.**THE MAPES COMPANY**
Men's and Boys' Wear
"Ask any man in town"
Established 1900**NORTON HARDWARE CO.**
213 S. Washington Ave.
"MIRRO" ALUMINUM WARE
All kinds of Peninsular
Paints and Finishes**A. G. BISHOP**
French Dry Cleaners
Dyers and Tailors
Bell 580**HEATH'S JEWELRY STORE**
"OLD AND RELIABLE"
111 Washington Ave. North**THE FENTONS**
Corsets and Infants' Wear
to six years
114 WEST ALLEGAN ST.**STRATTON BROTHERS CO., LTD.**
General Insurance
SURETY BONDS
117 W. Allegan Street**W. WALDRON**
Furnaces Repaired
Refrigerating and Sheet Metal Work
1006 W. St. Joe. Cts. 8140**E. JANE CONROY**
Beauty Shop
231 N. Capital Ave. Bell 2221

MICHIGAN

Lansing

WALK-OVER SHOES
EVERYWHERE
BURTON'S
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
LANSING, MICH.Hats—Overcoats—Haberdashery—
Tailoring
HURD'S
Lansing and East Lansing
"You Can't Leave Dissatisfied"**WEST SIDE FUEL CO.**
"Quality Coal"
1000 So. Pine Street
Bell 1866 Cts. 3266**Lansing Branch**
Reo Motor Car Co.
Reo Passenger Cars
Speed-Wagons
317 E. Michigan Avenue**North Side Electric Shop**
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING
FIXTURES AND APPLIANCES
115 East Franklin Avenue
Cts. 7910 Bell 1127-J**Le Clear Photograph Company**
508-514 Capital Nat'l Bank Bldg.

Saginaw

We are now showing the latest and most
authentic styles in Ladies' Spring Apparel.
New Spring merchandise now
on display in all departments
THE WM. BARRIE DRY GOODS CO.
Good merchandise at a fair price.
Established 1900.**WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP**
OWENS SHOE COMPANY
Genesee at Baum**ARTHUR E. JOCHEN**
YOUR SHOE MAN
420 Genesee Avenue**Mino-Buckley**
MILLINERY AND BLOUSES**SCHMIDT GROCERY**
335 N. 2nd Federal 380
Fresh supply Domino Sugars and Syrups**FRANK L. ROBINSON & CO.**
THE JEWELRY SHOP
129 So. Washington Avenue
"GIFTS THAT LAST"**Peterson's Clothes Cleaning Co.**
217 South Hamilton Street
Phone Stewart 105-J**SEITNER BROS.**
"Saginaw's Buoldest Department Store"
GUARANTEED SAVINGS!
Sobel Brothers
Ladies' Specialty Store
300-302 Federal Avenue

NEW YORK

Buffalo

MARINELLO
Permanent, Water and Marcel Waving
SHAMPOOING AND MANICURING
HELEN HUBBARD
700 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y.**The Torrington Electric Cleaner**
We will appreciate an opportunity to demonstrate this better cleaner with its fine efficient attachments in your own home without the slightest obligation on your part. We use a traction-driven brush, not motor driven. The only vacuum cleaner with a two-year guarantee.
OLD PICTURES RESTORED AND COPIED
New prints made from daguerotypes, tintypes and fading photographs, so that each member of the family may have one.
ROBERT R. McGEORGE
Photographer
534 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Good care taken and all originals returned.**Hall's Antique Studio**
44 ALLEN ST.**We sell nothing but**
GENUINE ANTIQUES
Telephones: Tupper 0700, Tupper 0708**WIESE, Florist**
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206-207 Washington Market BUFFALO, N. Y.**RUTH McCOY**
MILLINERY
44 ALLEN STREET**STANLEY & MILLER**
Antiques
605 Main Street. Buffalo, N. Y.

Jamestown

"The Burnett Special"
A Guaranteed Silk Hose
Black—White—Brown
We will replace immediately every pair
which gives unsatisfactory wear.**The House of Burnett**
206 North Main Street, Jamestown, New York
WE SELL LAMB CITY ICE CREAM**Clarence H. Brown**
FANCY GROCERIES
305 Prendergast Ave., Jamestown, N. Y.

NEW YORK

Rochester

"Listening In"
on this little item of information may mean considerably to those interested in Radio.
That is what we are here for.
During March we are making this exceptionally attractive offer—A High Grade 2500 Ohm Head Set, which sells regularly for \$5, at the very special price of \$3.50.
RADIO DEPT., FOURTH FLOOR
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.**HOUSEHOLD ART ROOMS**
J. W. KENNEDY
THORPE, JOSS & COOK, INC.
208 Monroe Avenue, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
They will be pleased to advise with their clients and others in regards to Decorating and Furnishings for their homes. Painting, Wall Paper, Fables, Nets, Murals, Grottoes, Drapery and Upholstering Materials, Special Furniture and Rugs, Furniture Refinished and Upholstered. Draperies, Curtains and Blinds Covered to Order.
TELEPHONE STONE 7075
47 WOODLAND PK.
CHASE 2412-W**Expert Accountant**
Specializing in
Income Tax Procedure
Corporate Organization
W. S. Gardner**SPRING WILL SOON BE HERE**
Time to Insure Your Automobile.
Would be pleased to talk with you about any Insurance problem.
GEORGE DIETRICH
Insurance for every need.
528 Granite Building Tel. Stone 1631-1634**Featuring**
HUMMING BIRD
SILK STOCKINGS
McCURDY & COMPANY, INC.**BLUE-RIBBON-BREAD**
PASTRIES, ROLLS, CAKES, COOKIES
SHELF GROCERIES, COLD MEATS, SALADS
Store hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Wed. 7 P. M.
WHITE STAR BAKERY
56 N. Union Street. ROCHESTER, N. Y.**Edith Evers Sweet Shop**
Temple Theater Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.
CANDY SODA LUNCHEONS
Specializing in Salted Nuts**JOSEPH A. PAULUS**
PLUMBING, HEATING AND TINSMITHING
Special attention to jobbing
515 Monroe Avenue
Chase 2907. Rochester, N. Y.**PROJANSKY CO.**
Tailors for Gentlemen
245 EAST AVENUE**F. W. COTTRELL**
REAL ESTATE
619 Powers Bldg. ROCHESTER, N. Y.**CARDS FOR ALL OCCASIONS**
Mottos, Lesson Markers, etc.
641 Mercantile Building
BERNIE L. STETZMEYER

OHIO

Akron

Practically New
High Grade Furniture and Rugs
SEDAKER'S
512 E. Buchtel Ave. Portage 3599**Cincinnati**
SORIN
PRINTING—BINDING
ENGRAVING
514 MAIN ST., CINCINNATI**Closson's**
4th St. W. of Race, Cincinnati
THE A. B. CLOSSON JR. CO.**ARMSTRONG STATIONERY CO.**
Printers and Stationers
419 MAIN STREET**THE KERMIN**
Fourth at Race (Second Floor)
DINNER & SUPPER
Hot Breads & Pastries a Specialty**L. K. BRUEGGEMANN**
HAIR DRESSING PARLOR
1987 East 105 St. Near Euclid
Chadfield 1568**ARTHUR J. FENN**
WATCH REPAIRING AND JEWELRY
217 Schofield Bldg. CLEVELAND**The Biggar Printing Company**
Printers and Type Setters for Advertisers
419 High Avenue Main 6096**H. I. STILLER & COMPANY**
Plumbing and Heating
Contractors
2308 Euclid Ave. Prospect 3042.**Maple Luncheon**
CAFETERIA
24 Euclid Avenue**E. M. KNIPPENBERG**
HAIR SHOPPE
Harper Improved System
10111 Euclid Avenue CLEVELAND**VICTORIA RESTAURANT**
Everything Good to Eat
40 Euclid Avenue CLEVELAND**THE WELLINGTON GROC. & PROV. CO.**
Meats and Groceries
Tel. Hemlock 1585 2136 W. 98th

OHIO

Cleveland

WALTER R. HESSE
SERVE-U-RITE
That is what we are here for
Groceries and Meats
Fresh Vegetables and Fruits
Groceries of all kinds
15000 Lorain Ave. Lkwd. 6997**VIOLINS**
Fine assortment old Italian, French and German.
New violins, student cut.
\$15.00 and up. We buy, sell and exchange.
EASTMAN'S VIOLIN SHOP
414 Prospect Avenue Cleveland**The Blue Bird**
WASHER CO.
34 TAYLOR ARCADE**CLOTHES WASHER**
J. M. Holbrook, Mgr. Tel. Main 8009
For GOOD COAL of All Kinds Call**THE PERMANENT COAL**
AND SUPPLY CO.
1940 E. 119th Street
Tel. Garfield 4511 Cedar 862**A. M. Albrecht**
630 PROSPECT AVENUE
Main 090 Central 3103**FLORIST**
NITTEROHN'S AUTO REPAIR SHOP
REAR OF
1821 EAST 10TH STREET
H. Grade Auto Repairing—Parking Yard—
Auto Wash.
PROSPECT 2061**DODGE SERVICE**
GODDARD MOTOR CO.
8321 Carnegie Avenue Cedar 2808 Cleveland**JENSEN'S BAKERY**
10008 Madison Ave., Cleveland
Phone Hemlock 5155 Bet. 100th St. & W. Blvd.**THE GOOD THOT SHOP**
Books and Cards of Beautiful
Thoughts
2129 E. 9th St., Cleveland, O.
Phone Prospect 1945

Columbus

COMPLETE LINES OF
Victrolas and Brunswick
Phonographs and Records**Real Estate Investments**
PHILIP JOHNSTON
621 Franklin Avenue
Telephone Main 5851**THE W. C. MOORE CO.**
Furniture, Rugs, Draperies,
Lighting Fixtures
"The cheapest that is good to the best
that is made." Moderate Prices.
SOUTH HIGH NEAR MAIN**THE UNION**
HOME OF
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX
CLOTHES FOR MEN
"Satisfaction or money back."**Distinctive Apparel**
of the Better Kind for Women
and Misses
FURS—DRESSER—SUITS—COATS—
MILLINERY
THE C. C. WINANS CO.
75 N. HIGH STREET**PITTS SHOES**
162 N. High Street,
COLUMBUS, OHIO
Dependable Shoes Since 1880.**BRADFORD-HUSCH**
44 N. High St.
DISTINCTIVE APPAREL FOR
WOMEN AND MISSSES
Hosiery—Millinery—Outer Wear
THE BANCROFT BROS. CO.
Hallmark Jewelers
"If you want the best, go to Bancroft's"
180-140 North High Street**L. W. HUNT**
INSURANCE
In All Its Branches
211 James Bldg.
Phones: ME 4450, AU 5709**REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES**
Purchased by
THE PROVIDENT MORTGAGE CO.
Majestic Theater Building
STYLA SILK HOSIERY
"The Store that knows no woe."
MRS. GRACE F. PINKHAM
Call Franklin 4354 for appointment.**Laundry and Dry Cleaning**
CAPITAL CITY-THOY LAUNDRY
AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
Main 2827 Cts. 11136**Budd and Company**
Columbus' Popular Price Jewelers
Bell Main 0517 Automatic 0508
35 NORTH HIGH STREET**PARISIAN DYE HOUSE**
14 East Spine Street
Bell Main 1715 Cts. 3716**MISS S. E. HOFFMANN**
147 E. STATE ST.
STATIONERY, ENGRAVING, BOOKS
GREETING CARDS

OHIO

Columbus

ESTATE BUILDING
The secret of having more is in
making your money work for you.
The larger the return, when
the principal is safe, the quicker
you attain a competence.
Sum of \$250 or more
is put out at 6% per annum.
earn, as soon as they are in-
vested, at the rate of 6% per
annum.
Why not get the full net worth
of your money?
THE COLUMBIAN BUILDING AND
LOAN COMPANY
Ruggery Bldg., 22 East Gay Street**Silver Flash**
Gasoline Unblended
High Test
FILLING STATIONS:
West Broad St. at west end of bridge.
North High St. at Collins Avenue
North High St. at Seventh Avenue
Oak Street at Parsons Avenue
The Columbus Oil Company.
C. A. LAUBACH, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr.**White**
Cafeteria
165 N. High Street**Lazarus Tea Room**
Fifth Floor
BREAKFAST, 8:30 to 10:30 LUNCHEON, 11 to 2
AFTERNOON TEA, 3 to 5
Founded 1851. Columbus, Ohio**The Crawford Shoe**
"That Custom Look"
KATZ-BRYCE
45-45 N. HIGH ST.**Dayton**
BELL PHONE 306 HOME 3308**"Flowers of Quality"**
The Heiss Company
FLORISTS
112 South Main Street Dayton, Ohio**Lenore Zapolon Kate M. Smith Mary Caldwell**
Towne and Country
Shoppe
Millinery Importers
306-207 Keith Building
DAYTON, OHIO**THE FENTON CLEANING CO.**
108 SO. LUDLOW STREET
Keith's Theater Bldg.
Dayton, Ohio**Lakewood**
TAYLOR SHOES
14523 Madison Ave., Lakewood 240**L. S. BRUMAGIM**
GROCERIES AND MEATS
14004 DETROIT AVE.
Phones: Lakewood 2689 Highland 490-L**Hemstitching on Short Notice**
at Woman's Exchange and Gift Shoppe
EMILY HANLON
14808 Detroit Ave. Lakewood 1942**C. E. SEILER**
Home of Good Shoes
17114 Detroit Avenue. Lakewood 1628**BERNSEE'S** 14810 Detroit Ave.
Shoes of Quality Near Warren Rd.**H. D. BRACY**
GROCER
Bell phones 4289, 6340, 5958
18100 Detroit Ave. Free Delivery Service**GREENDALE DAIRY**
Good Clean Butter—Fresh Eggs—Poultry
Phone Lakewood 3813-W. 2061 Carabell Ave.**HERBERT C. MYERS**
JEWELER—WATERMAN'S FOUNTAIN PENS
11714 Detroit Ave. Lkwd. 3792**DORIS CREAMERY**
BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE
MILK AND 15002 Detroit Ave. Lkwd. 7297**W. J. INGRAM**
DRY GOODS
17109 Detroit Avenue Lakewood, O.**Clarence G. Rutter**
Real Estate
Lakewood 306 1478 Victoria Ave.**The Electric Sanitary Laundry Co.**
PROS. 2835 CENT. 1894**CONGER DRY GOODS**
Bagle Stamp Given
Lakewood 0062 15518 Detroit Avenue**ED. SINEK**
GROCERIES
12119 Detroit Ave., Cor. Winchester
Delivery Service. Lkwd 9641**Lkwd. 9004—EPICURIAN—14804 Detroit Ave.**
Ice Cream, Ice, Frozen Delicacies, Fancy Pies
Molds, Patty Shells, Baby Parker House Rolls,
Fancy Cakes.
We deliver one quart or more.**Justin Hat Shoppe**
W. L. WEIDIG MARKET
Choice Meats and Poultry
18112 Detroit Ave. Lakewood, O.**THE SERVICE HARDWARE CO.**
(Succeeding Hanson Bldg. Co.)
Hardware, Paints, Household Furnishings
18521 Detroit Avenue Lakewood 3807**SAY IT WITH**
FLORAL SERVICE CO.'S
FLOWERS
11805 Detroit Avenue Lkwd. 6485**THE PROSPECT COAL CO.**
1836 W. 114
Highland 304 Lakewood 3210

OHIO

Lakewood

FRANK WHITE
Will take subscriptions and deliver
Saturday Evening Post, Country Gentle-
man and Ladies Home Journal, pub-
lished by Curtis Publishing Co.
2085 Evelyn Ave. Lkwd. 5364-M**THE BADER OIL CO.**
Cor. W. Madison and Elber Ave.
D. O. BADER, Manager
Dispensing
The Brooks Oil Co.'s Products**JOHN W. ASTON**
PLUMBING AND HEATING
18709 DETROIT AVE. LAKESIDE, O.**HIGHLAND HAIR DRESSING SHOPPE**
Nestle Lenell
Permanent Waving
11705 Detroit Ave. Lkwd. 4928**PAINTING**
PICTURE FRAMING
APERING
LAKEWOOD WALL PAPER CO.
Bell Lkwd. 5205 12104 DETROIT AVE.**Haley's Ladies' Shoppe**
DRY GOODS, MILLINERY NOTIONS
14541 Madison Ave., Cor. Belle Ave. Lkwd. 3002

Lima

MILAN E. TONEFF
GROCERIES AND MEATS
688 S. MAIN ST. PHONE MAIN 4321**DON JOHN**
MUSIC STORE
VICTROLAS—PIANOS
125 HIGH STREET, LIMA, OHIO**MILLINERY**
GLOVER & WINTERS CO.
LET US SERVE YOU
135-139 West High Street LIMA, OHIO**THE THOMAS GROCERY**
Sole distributors of Park & Tilford Goods
FRESH MEATS GROCERIES
Tel. Main 4947

Marion

J. H. RAWLINGS & SON
"The Woman's Store"
Ready-to-Wear and Millinery
MARION, OHIO**SMART & WADDELL**
SHOES
Good Quality Footwear Featured
THIBAUT & MAUTZ BROS.
HARDWARE PAINTS
Everything for the Kitchen**G. W. BOWERS**
Watches, Jewelry and Diamonds
FOR SERVICE AND QUALITY
The Anthony Laundry Co.**HUGHES** THE STORE FOR
MEN AND BOYS
MARION, OHIO**O. K. DYE HOUSE**
Dry Cleaners
175 E. Center Street, Marion, O.**The H. C. Scherff Furniture Co.**
Quality Furniture, Rugs, Stoves
Ready With Large and Varied Display
NEW SPRING MERCHANDISE
In Every Department
THE FRANK BROS. CO.

Springfield

T. B. REAM & SONS
Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables, Meats, 225
Chestnut Ave. Both phones; Bell 430 and
4517; Home 400.

Toledo

Stein's
SMART CLOTHES FOR WOMEN AND
MISSSES
218-221 Summit St., Toledo, O.**Let us serve you with Wet Wash, Rough**
Dry Wash, Family Finished Wash
Our ENERGINE DRY CLEANING is absolutely
odorless. WE GUARANTEE satisfaction
TOLEDO'S BEST
The Reliable Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Company Any Old phone 2228**The New Fabric for Spring and Summer**
Have Arrived
HAMANN & SWANSON
TAILORS
500 Madison Avenue**THE RUMMELL STUDIO**
Antiques and Oriental Rugs
1217 Madison Avenue
Toledo, Ohio**RUGS, CURTAINS, FURNITURE**
Wall Papers—House Painting
RADOLIFF CO. 2

EDUCATIONAL

Vocational Guidance That Guides

This is the first of two articles on vocational guidance. The second will appear in an early issue.

By DR. ELMER E. JONES
Director of School of Education,
Northwestern University

There is probably no single expression in educational parlance that has been used more frequently in recent years than "Vocational Guidance." This idea came into existence as a protest against the narrow traditionalism of American schools, particularly the high schools. Compulsory educational laws compel students to go to school, but to what purpose? Critics of the schools answered, "Simply to learn a lot of traditional stuff which has little relation to practical needs in actual world affairs." History, yes; but the history of ancient so far removed from modern life that the student sees no relationship. Science, yes; but what? Textbook study. Experiments in physics and chemistry and biology with no relationship to living conditions or needs. English, yes; plenty of it; but consisting of the dry bones of grammar, flat compositions, biography of a few men of letters, but nothing about the living, breathing English of daily life. The whole program was summed up by the critics as impractical, useless, worse than a waste of time.

When the Reformer Came Forth
Then came "vocational guidance." Some reformer coined the term who wanted to be extremely practical—who wanted to throw out the whole traditional system—methods, subject matter, everything, and substitute for it "training for real living." The reformer would almost make a vocation compulsory; for why should there be people in a democracy who have no vocation? Let us clear society of tramps and idlers! "Give every youth the necessary training he must have to do this particular job," and democracy is saved. This program was even advocated by such radicals as the specific objective in all education, from the elementary school through the university.

This general doctrine of vocational guidance was argued also from the standpoint of social needs. Society needs large numbers of artisans and craftsmen, yet our schools do not teach these arts and crafts. A youth cannot learn even the elements of any craft or business in the traditional school, because the school has never deemed such training to be a function. But almost every youth has very specific needs for people in all such activities, why not incorporate such training in the regular course of study? If society has such definite needs and these needs can be met by training given in the schools, certainly it is well within the function of the school to give it. These were some of the arguments presented for the introduction of "vocational guidance" into the schools. It arose as a protest against tradition, just as many of the reforms in education have arisen.

When Repulsive

In many of its forms as they have appeared in the curricula of the public schools, "vocational guidance" as thus considered is repulsive to the real educator, who sees the youth as a growing developing individual with possibilities far above and beyond the mere learning of a simple trade or business. It becomes particularly abhorrent when it appears as a quick method of getting youth into the real making. Under such conditions it gives a superficial habit formation which encourages the youth to leave schools and engage with some degree of success in simple occupations, but does not take care of his future development and growth. In fact it greatly narrows his development, because these early habits intrude him into fields of work from which he is not able to withdraw. Having no higher objective in life, and being skilled in the particular thing he is doing, he sticks. And this is precisely what the exploiter of youth wants.

In a democracy such as we are trying to train youth to perpetuate, such a system is fatal. It takes the youth with possibilities and forever limits him. It trains boys and girls to be little, insignificant, mere tools in the hands of human exploiters, and gives to the race an iron-clad caste system which is destructive to every democratic idea. Such a system might be tolerated with better grace if it were placed upon us by some autocratic force from above, but not the system of education which we ourselves have organized and administered does it.

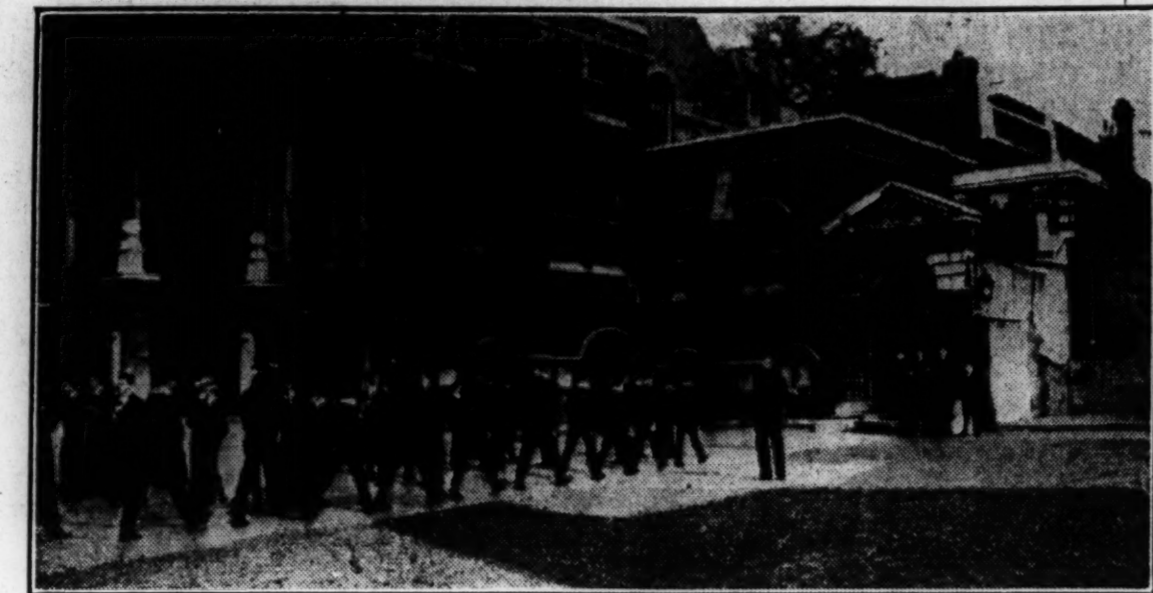
Other Unhappy Connections
The term "vocational guidance" has developed other unhappy associations. No sooner did the practical educator devise this system for the schools than the vocational guidance expert came into existence. He came forth with brazen front, advertising his prophetic acumen, and for a fee he pretends to tell what they can best do in life by a few casual glances at their physiognomy and by a superficial interpretation of a single page of notes. He is a quack of the first rank, and a menace to society. It has been estimated that over \$1,000,000 were expended last year in Chicago alone for the services of such quacks. Not only the original expenditure was wasted, but much harm was done by guiding youth and men and women into fields of work for which they were not fitted. Many placements and adjustment bureaus are thriving upon such false assumptions.

But there is still another even more serious objection to such a superficial program for vocational guidance. Youth do not know what their life work shall be, parents do not know, teachers do not know, no one knows. It is claimed by psychologists and social workers, educators and teachers and other experts who appear to be in a position to know, that human personality is such a complex, particularly while it is growing and developing, that it is incapable of analysis. Only the most superficial understanding of the future achievement of youth are possible with our present knowledge. Therefore, such training

of youth is based upon a false diagnosis, an incomplete analysis, and leads youth to decide superficially upon some trade or profession or business for which they are not fitted either by temperament or natural endowment. Instead of such a system being an aid to youth in finding the activity in life in which success will be assured, it rather augments the possibilities of failure.

There is apparently much truth in

this argument. In order to prove that vocational guidance in our schools has been a success, it would be necessary to study carefully all youth that have been guided into some walk of life, and determine by scientific measurement whether they are fitted for it. This has not been done, and with our present equipment and technique, the task is probably too great. If we could prove that 80 per cent of the youth guided into a vocation by the education received in the schools are really fitted for the job as a life work, vocational guidance would probably be justified.



Little Dean's Yard, Westminster School, Showing the Old Archway

Westminster, One of the "Big Four," Famous for "Tossing of Pancake"

London, England
Special Correspondence
VISITORS to Westminster Abbey seldom realize as they walk along the solemn aisles of the Abbey or stroll through the cool, shady cloisters on the southern side, that they are within a stone's throw of one of the "Big Four" among England's public schools. Westminster School, like Eton, Harrow and Winchester, is a Royal Foundation; there is ample evidence that an Abbey school was in existence on the present site as far back as the fourteenth century, though the foundation of today is due to Queen Elizabeth and dates from 1560. No school of such antiquity, situated as it is in Little Dean's Yard, within a few paces of the west front of the Abbey, and lying in the very shadow cast by the Victoria Tower of the Houses of Parliament, could fall to the passage of centuries.

The school buildings occupy the four sides of Little Dean's Yard, which is approached through the dark cloister from the southern door of the Abbey. As the visitor emerges from the cloister into the sunlight of the yard, he sees on his left the wonderful old stone archway, carved with the names of past scholars, which leads to the great schoolroom, known in Westminster parlance as "Up-School." Here it is that, in the days before modern methods and requirements demanded expansion, the schoolboys did their daily work, sitting round their masters in circles.

Horsehair and Putty
The upper school was in those days cut off from the lower by a curtain suspended from a rod crossing from side to side of the hall, about 30 feet from the ground. It is this rod which figures in the ancient custom for which the school is so famous, the "Tossing of the Pancake" on Shrove Tuesday, or, as the Westminster writer describes it, the "Pancake Grease." The school cook stands beneath the bar, holding a frying pan which contains a "pancake" largely composed of horsehair and putty, while just in front of him a line of eager competitors, consisting of representatives from each form in the school, stand waiting like greyhounds in the slips.

At a signal from the headmaster, the cook hurls the pancake high over the bar. As it reaches the ground the 20 competitors fall upon it, a mass of writhing, panting, kicking desperadoes, and for two minutes pandemonium reigns, while the remainder of the school surges round laughing and yelling encouragement, and the press photographers fill the atmosphere with the stench of their turning magnesium. At length the headmaster calls "Time!" and the scum reluctantly breaks up. The fortunate youth who has succeeded in securing the largest portion of the pancake, is presented, on the spot, to the dean of Westminster and receives as reward for his valor the traditional guinea. But modern needs have deprived the great schoolroom of its old characteristics, and it now serves the purpose of an assembly hall, where Latin

prayers are read every evening, this custom being a survival of the exceptional privilege granted to the school in the reign of Elizabeth, when by the Act of Uniformity it was ordained that all religious services should henceforth be conducted in English. Beyond the old archway is "College," the home of the "King's Scholars," a select band of 40 residents, who have obtained scholarships provided by the foundation. Among themselves it is considered that the King's Scholars form the nucleus and are the mainstay of the school. The King's Scholars wear academic caps and gowns while on the school premises; outside they wear the ordinary uniform—a top hat and tail coat.

Dignified Surroundings
Occupying the other sides of the yard are the four houses of the school, Grant's, Rigaud's, Home Boarders and Ashburnham, the last two sheltering the day boys who, as can be expected in a school situated in the very heart of London, greatly outnumber the boarders. In the Ashburnham House is the Scott Library, one of the finest of public school libraries in England. Besides preserving her great classical reputation, Westminster has developed a modern side of equal repute and still sends excellent representatives to Oxford and Cambridge. In games Westminster holds a high position among other schools; she has strenuously resisted the modern tendency to forsake Association football for the Rugby game.

The school has basked for generations in the shadow of the home of British legislation. For centuries the ancient room adjoining the Jerusalem Chamber, where the monks of the Abbey used long ago to take their frugal meals, has served as dining hall and, as a result of a long and harmonious connection with the Abbey, the boys have the unique privilege of using Poets' Corner as a chapel. By immemorial custom the Westminster boys lead the cry of "Long live the King" at every coronation. Her position in the very heart of the Empire's capital has endowed her with a love of liberty and fervor for democratic ideals, which have led her to play no small part in the politics and progress of the past and present centuries.

In appreciation of the fact that the old-time narrow conception of a university's life no longer suffices, McGill has just inaugurated a lecture course that is primarily for the residents of Montreal and suburbs. Although it is not a publicly supported institution, in the sense that the State universities of the United States are supported, McGill feels that it owes much to the municipality in which it is located, and its present experiment is, in effect, an acknowledgment of that debt. So it is bringing to Montreal some of the continent's leading experts on city and social service problems. Thus it hopes to take itself to the thousands who cannot go to it; thus it aspires to do its share in promoting the welfare of the community.

The Observatory

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the kindergarten is held in almost universal esteem, there is not always full appreciation of the very concrete contribution that it makes to American education. Though often so regarded, the kindergarten is not merely an agency for the physical and social development of children below school age. In addition to that, it is, as has only lately been abundantly proved, a definite part of the whole

feeling to a higher level, the teachers are receiving, in marked degree, the co-operation of school authorities and even state and provincial legislatures. In several cities it is now the rule that no teacher shall be employed who has not been trained in teaching methods as well as in the customary academic subjects. Indeed, a law to this effect will soon apply to the whole State of Pennsylvania. Although it is not ready to act just now, Montreal has let it be known that it will probably soon require that all candidates for positions in its schools shall have taken at least one year's work in the theory and practice of education.

As far as Canada as a whole is concerned the project has the approval of the Alberta Teachers' Alliance, which is interesting itself particularly in the professional advancement of the teachers already at work. It proposes the formation of a bureau to be composed of the leading educationalists of the Province, who shall not only devise a program which will enable teachers to improve their qualifications generally, but shall secure and interpret for the Dominion the latest information on educational progress in all parts of the world.

What usually goes by the generic term of "deportment" has a more specific meaning under a new arrangement put into effect in the Morris High School of New York City. Hereafter pupils are to be rated in school citizenship. Co-operation, honesty, courtesy, willingness to serve and respect for school property are some of the things which will be considered in giving the pupil his mark. The plan, it is hoped, will encourage the boys and girls to be more careful of the impressions which they make on others older than themselves, will help to train them for a larger usefulness in the real citizenship soon to come and serve to make them take more frequent personal inventories.

English Indispensable

Preliminary Foundation
London, England
Special Correspondence
THE committee of experts who compiled the report on the teaching of English in England unite in believing English to be "the one indispensable preliminary foundation" to all education throughout the nation. Lack of language is a lack of the means of communication and of thought itself.

Dealing with English in its relation to the training of teachers, this com-

SCHOOLS
Executive School for Executive workers. Equips students by short and intensive course—individual instruction for business and executive careers. Graduates in command of English. Book 2500.
New York School of Secretaries
340 Madison Avenue, New York City
Vanderbilt 4030 V. M. Wheat, Director

Wilson's
MODERN-BUSINESS
College
Seattle, Washington

A Co-Educational
Elementary Day School
IN NEW YORK CITY
Telephone Columbus 0131
THE LIBERTA
233 West End Avenue

Wandszetta Fuller Biers
Coloratura Soprano
Voice Culture
Call mornings for appointments
1441 Alice St., Oakland, Calif.

LEWIS HOTEL TRAINING SCHOOLS
A National Institute for Hotel, Restaurant and Tea Room
One year course leading to well-paid positions in hotels, clubs, restaurants, tea rooms, commercial and industrial catering, etc. 8th year opportunities. Booklet address: LEWIS HOTEL TRAINING SCHOOLS, Washington, D. C.

Brice Academy
Co-educational
A school where right thinking is valued.
Address Principal, 447 W. Hillcrest Blvd., Monrovia, Los Angeles County, Calif.

Cultured Speech and Voice
The nationally known course of Grammatical culture; vocabulary; conversational facility; public speaking. Exclusive twice weekly club classes. Speeches prepared and coached, privately or by mail.
401 Music-Art Studio Bldg., 233 So. Broadway, Los Angeles

Education for Recreation
Summer Session Booklet
Earn University N.U. on Cool Wooded Lake Shore
Request booklet by mail, the booklet for students, graduates, teachers, parents, etc. Send to: NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, Evanston, Ill.
1698 Topping Avenue, New York City
Telephone Bingham 0680

mittee points out how necessary it is to raise the standard of English in admitting teachers to the training colleges. Speech training should be an important subject, and an oral test should form an essential part of the examination in English of all teachers. Teachers, more than others, must exercise great influence upon speech.

Revolt Against Cramming
A revolt against the "cramming" or "setting-up" of pieces of prose or poetry is seen in the committee's finding that "examination on a compulsory syllabus of set books in literature does not meet the needs of a number of the students who take the ordinary course in the final examinations in English." They advise that students shall be encouraged to read outside the prescribed scheme, and draw attention to the necessity of studying contemporary literature in the advanced course of study. A language paper and an oral test are important features of an examination. All through the report it is shown that a love of literature develops from a correct free use of speech.

It is desirable that a larger proportion of teachers in elementary schools should have completed a full university training, says the report. English education is in a position to give all this. Summer schools and holiday courses do much in developing elasticity of thought, but not enough. The university is the "apex of the educational edifice."

There are twice as many universal-

SCHOOLS

DANCING INSTRUCTION
For Children or Adults
Ballet—Nature—Social
The Louise Private Studio
83 182nd St., Bet. Bklyn & Hillsdale Ave., Jamaica, N. Y. Tel. Jamaica 7045

Washington, Conn. Litchfield County
Rock Gate
Country Home and School for Young Children
Summer and winter sessions
CHARLOTTE O'NEIL CLARK

The Mississippi Cotton School
Courses in cotton classing, grading and marketing, including instruction in cotton mathematics, banking, financing and exchange practice.
Arrangements may be made for short intensive courses on these subjects.
THOMAS P. BEANE
124 S. President St., Jackson, Miss.

Tea Room Training Organization
33 West 42nd St., New York Longacre 6448
237 So. La Salle St., Room 208, Chicago
Unlimited opportunities for women in Tea Room, Motor Room, Cafeteria and Luncheonette fields. Intensive training courses in Organization and Management under personal direction of Helen M. Woods, former employment manager New York's six largest hotels. Book 2500.

The Elliott School
For Girls
Residence and Day School. First to Ninth Grades Inclusive.
Ideal Home Life. Character Building. Outdoor Life. Character Building.
SCHOOL HOME OPEN ALL THE YEAR
MARtha C. WEAVER, M. A., Principal
1303 So. Gramercy Pl., Los Angeles, Cal.

Of the Utmost Importance
to the development of
Your Son's Ideals and Ethical Standards

are
The Friendships and Associations
of His High School Years—

Constructive activity in a wholesome environment will cultivate desirable habits of thought and action. We believe that an active, alert thought and an active, vigorous body should develop together.

Applications now receivable.
THE PRINCIPIA SCHOOL,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Candler Floating School
S. E. "Logan"
15,000 Tons
Displacement
465.5 feet long
49 feet wide
School Term:
Sept. 15, 1923
to
June 10, 1924

Combining Unexcelled Educational Advantages
With 270 Days' Unsurpassed World Cruise
Only boys' school of its kind in the world. Last two years of High School and first two years of Liberal Arts College. Accredited by leading educational institutions. Strong faculty. Ideal conditions and facilities for study. Calls made at most interesting ports of both hemispheres. Interior excursions to Paris, war zones, The Eternal City, Holy Land, Pyramids, etc. Noted institutions, libraries, museums, art galleries, palaces, cathedrals, capitals visited under the direction of faculty members and competent guides.

Ship remodelled as floating school by naval and school architects. Every convenience, including recitation rooms, library, laboratories, lounge rooms, gymnasium, and recreational space and facilities. 2,000 troops capacity as U. S. transport, but only 400 students will be accepted. Sports and games supervised by Athletic Directors and musical activities by Orchestra Leader and Band Master. Everything for students' welfare and happiness and for physical, educational, cultural and moral development. Christian atmosphere. High character requirements. Limited enrollment makes it advisable to write immediately for complete information, tuition rates, etc.
Candler Floating School Company, 1131-Q Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Georgia

for Educational Displays and Exhibits



This fixture aids visual education in schools, colleges and universities. Charts, sketches, specimen and exhibit material can be readily thumb-tacked to the wings and kept conveniently accessible in small space. A valuable help in class work, lectures, etc.
Illustrated fixture sent upon request.
MULTIPLEX DISPLAY FIXTURE CO.
910 North Tenth St. St. Louis, Mo.
Mention The Christian Science Monitor

THE TOLTECS

Toltec Hills, Westport, Connecticut
A Summer Camp for Boys
From nine to fifteen years of age. Special feature is motor camping trip throughout historic New England. Membership limited.
Address WALLACE GREENE ARNOLD,
81 Jane Street, New York

CAMP BARRINGTON
on Lake Rhoda
A Distinctive
Camp for Boys
In an atmosphere of mental, moral and social distinction.
Isn't this what you want for your boy?
Send for Booklet
RAYMOND S. BETTMAN, A. B., M. A.,
Director
1698 Topping Avenue, New York City
Telephone Bingham 0680

THE HOME FORUM

The American in England

"IT IS only the American," said Hawthorne, "who can feel the influence of his antiquity lingering into the present daylight as one does in the old English scenes." The love of things old merely for the sake of their age he considers an Americanism. "There is nothing else in life comparable," he asserts, "to the thick, heavy, oppressive, somber delight which an American is sensible of in the atmosphere of London." And he believes that the American traveler who remains in England long enough to fall completely under the spell of the country is likely to appreciate some phases of English life, particularly those which are most clearly the memorials of long ago, more fully than the English people do themselves.

If this apparent paradox should turn out to be only a mild rustiness of the simple truth, one would not be surprised. The very title of the book—"Our Old Home"—in which Hawthorne makes these assertions indicates sufficiently the way in which they might be explained and justified. In two memorable sentences of that book he himself has supposed an explanation rather explicitly: "When our fathers left the old home, they pulled up many of their roots, but trailed along with them others which were never snapt asunder by the tug of such a lengthening distance. Even so late as these days, they remain entangled with our heart-strings."

These words, if they could be felt as true when they were written in 1863—a year in which the affection of the United States for the mother country was tried as seldom before or since—are far more clearly true today, sixty years later. Besides such tangible evidences as the Harvard House and American window at Stratford, the floating cities that steam eastward from our shores every summer would suffice to tell the story. There have been many American besides Washington Irving and Walter Page who have been called "more English than the English." The history of England is studied in our schools and colleges almost as closely as the history of our own land. American scholars have unquestionably done more, during the present century, for the study of the history of England than have any other scholars.

Against all this not even the most jealous American patriot can make the slightest intelligent objection or complaint. There can be no denial of the fact that English history, down to the reign of Charles II, at any rate, was the history of the great majority of American colonists. No one can deny that English literature down to the time of the Caroline poets, was their literature. Shakespeare is quite as much America's poet as he is England's. Fewer changes have taken place in the thoughts and characters of the descendants of the earliest colonists from England than

have occurred during the same time in those who were left behind.

Quite apart, therefore, from the delight in antiquity which must be felt by any people who have not yet had time to produce an ancient world of their own, our natural interest as a people in the English scene of long ago, for the simple reason that it was our England. The events of the last three centuries in the history of the mother country do not touch us so nearly as those of an earlier time because we had no part in them, having been otherwise engaged at the time they occurred. Neither in our politics, society, or literature have we ever had in this country any period resembling the age of Queen Anne. Perhaps this may be one reason why Chaucer is likely to seem somewhat nearer to us than Alexander Pope. At any rate, we are likely to bring aside the three hundred years of separation and to go searching for our past selves in the centuries that went before. This is why it is so easy for the keeper of an English curiosity shop to recognize an American customer by his characteristic remark: "Please show me something old."

We should be quite unreasonable, however, to expect the English people to feel about their ancient things exactly as we do. Undoubtedly they do love them, and intensely, or else those things would not exist today for Americans to admire. The constant vigilance and care that goes to the protection of a twelfth or thirteenth century cathedral against the tooth of time is not often fully realized by those who spend an hour within its venerable gloom and then go on their way. It is time now that America should do her part toward the preservation of these memorials of our common past, and the action of one or two English dioceses in asking for our help in saving a cathedral tower or a weakening wall is a beautiful recognition of our privilege and duty.

Some relics of the past are indeed treated by Englishmen with an apparent indifference which is somewhat shocking to a devout American, but yet it is easy to understand that in regard to such relics England is positively embarrassed by her riches. She has no intention, moreover, of becoming a mere museum for the education and entertainment of American tourists. She does not regard herself as primarily a storehouse of antiquities. Her idea concerning her ancient things is not that they should be destroyed nor yet that they should be preserved inviolate from the needs of present life, but that they should be used. Only this steady building of the past into the present which has gone on for a thousand years could have preserved for us so much of the past as endures today.

O. S.

White and Yellow, Blue and Purple

A correspondent of one of the horticultural journals recently asked for explanation of the preponderance of white and yellow in the blossoms of early spring-flowering British herbs, thereby touching the fringe of a subject which has attracted research by many botanists, and contains a problem far too profound to be considered at length in these casual pages. Nevertheless it is one which must often press itself to anyone who gives more than superficial attention to vegetation, and lovers of flowers may care to note the main conclusion to which research in this matter is tending.

First, it may be remarked that the inquiry above referred to was limited to the coloring of early flowering British herbs, in the flowers whereof he assumes that white and yellow prevail over all other hues. But is that assumption correct? In a country like Great Britain, which has been for so long extensively cultivated, the native flora has been much displaced and expelled from many tracts where once it flourished. Among weeds of cultivation which, though now they abound cannot have been conspicuous in the primitive British landscape, may be mentioned dandelions, wild mustard or charlock (a native of southern Europe), and buttercups, which now grow on meadows, but had not much innings before the meadows were reclaimed from waste. All these have yellow flowers; so have primroses and cowslips, with many others that might be named. If the survey is extended to include shrubs, gorse and broom are a jayful of their gold, and hedges are sheathed late in spring with drifts of snowy May. But it would take more than these to convince me that white and yellow prevail over other colors in our native spring flowers. Have we not the iris, the orchid, the matchless blue of the vernal gentian, purple Pasque flowers on the chalk downs, the paler periwinkle, and the azure speedwell?

"Violets dim,
But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes
Or Cytherea's breath?"
And does not the wild hyacinth still spread midst of blue over hundreds of acres in almost every county? While certain meadows in the midlands team with sober-suited fritillaries. "Sir Henry Maxwell, in 'Memories of the Months.'"

The Paris streets in themselves are full of character, quite apart from the crowds which fill them. The little streams of clear water which bubble along the gutters in the early hours give them a smiling morning face, as gay as well as cleanly, which is in sympathy with the spirit of the town. In the older streets, where wood pavement has not yet replaced the stone setts—there is virtually no macadam in Paris—the rattle of the traffic combines with the cries of the street hawkers to make that spirit a very noisy one; for Paris is certainly not a restful capital. The most characteristic thing of all, however, is the

way in which modernism has cut through its history without destroying it.

We have grown accustomed to think of Paris as a city of light and air, a city of wide avenues and noble squares and gardens, a city in whose dispositions has been captured the artistic secret of a well-furnished spaciousness, the secret of expanse without aridity. But in fact that quality belongs entirely to the modern development of Paris. Even in the eighteenth century, although it was expressed in Versailles, in Paris it was still unknown. Paris, as it virtually remained up to the time of the Second Empire, is represented by those narrow, dark,

way in which modernism has cut through its history without destroying it.

We have grown accustomed to think of Paris as a city of light and air, a city of wide avenues and noble squares and gardens, a city in whose dispositions has been captured the artistic secret of a well-furnished spaciousness, the secret of expanse without aridity. But in fact that quality belongs entirely to the modern development of Paris. Even in the eighteenth century, although it was expressed in Versailles, in Paris it was still unknown. Paris, as it virtually remained up to the time of the Second Empire, is represented by those narrow, dark,

We have grown accustomed to think of Paris as a city of light and air, a city of wide avenues and noble squares and gardens, a city in whose dispositions has been captured the artistic secret of a well-furnished spaciousness, the secret of expanse without aridity. But in fact that quality belongs entirely to the modern development of Paris. Even in the eighteenth century, although it was expressed in Versailles, in Paris it was still unknown. Paris, as it virtually remained up to the time of the Second Empire, is represented by those narrow, dark,

and tortuous streets of tall houses, still surviving to connect the wide and brilliant and straight avenues which have been driven through them. Even the palaces of the nobles of the Roi Soleil had to be content with as much sun as could filter down into such a street as Rue St. Honoré. That was perhaps why Louis XIV turned all his attention to Versailles and Marly, left Paris stripped of any regal or administrative importance, and did not even complete the Louvre.—The Nation and Athenaeum.

Progne

So she came a bird, and bird-like danced
On a long slow-bough, treading the silver blossom
With a bird's lovely feet;
And shaken blossoms fell into the hands
Of sunlight. And he held them for a moment
And let them drop.
And in the autumn Progne came again
And leapt upon the crooked bough singing.
And the dark berries winked like earth-dimmed beads,
As the branch swung beneath her dancing feet.
—Peter Quennell.

Conrad's Sea Pictures

As a writer of the sea he stands supreme: the sea in serene weather, in dead calm, in tempest and in wind. He makes us know the cold, the heat, the color, the lights of the sea; night and the stars, dawn and the clouds are there; the space and the majesty of the sea, its loneliness, and its unfathomable mystery are there. We perceive it always through the eyes of the men whom it tosses to and fro as midgits in its power, but whose indomitable human spirit it cannot crush.

This ever-varying sea is the backdrop against which move the characters in all of his books; yet some stories he has chosen to be an expression of a sole aspect of the sea. . . . Conrad's pictures are more memorable than the events or even the characters themselves in many of these sea stories. They should be read in their entirety, for they are woven into the fabric of the plot. Boisterous winds and sweeping gales, clear weather, shrouding fog and stifling heat, sunset, moonrise, and the blinding glare of noon fill the pages of Conrad with the vivid pictorial illusion of great marine paintings. His is the art of the etcher, too, the description of the Thames in "Heart of Darkness," "The Nigger of the Narcissus," "The Secret Agent," and "Lord Jim" of London streets at night and in the gray light of fog, might serve as descriptions of Whistler's etchings.—Ruth M. Stauffer, in "Joseph Conrad, His Romantic Realism."

The Paris Streets of History

The Paris streets in themselves are full of character, quite apart from the crowds which fill them. The little streams of clear water which bubble along the gutters in the early hours give them a smiling morning face, as gay as well as cleanly, which is in sympathy with the spirit of the town. In the older streets, where wood pavement has not yet replaced the stone setts—there is virtually no macadam in Paris—the rattle of the traffic combines with the cries of the street hawkers to make that spirit a very noisy one; for Paris is certainly not a restful capital. The most characteristic thing of all, however, is the

Foundations

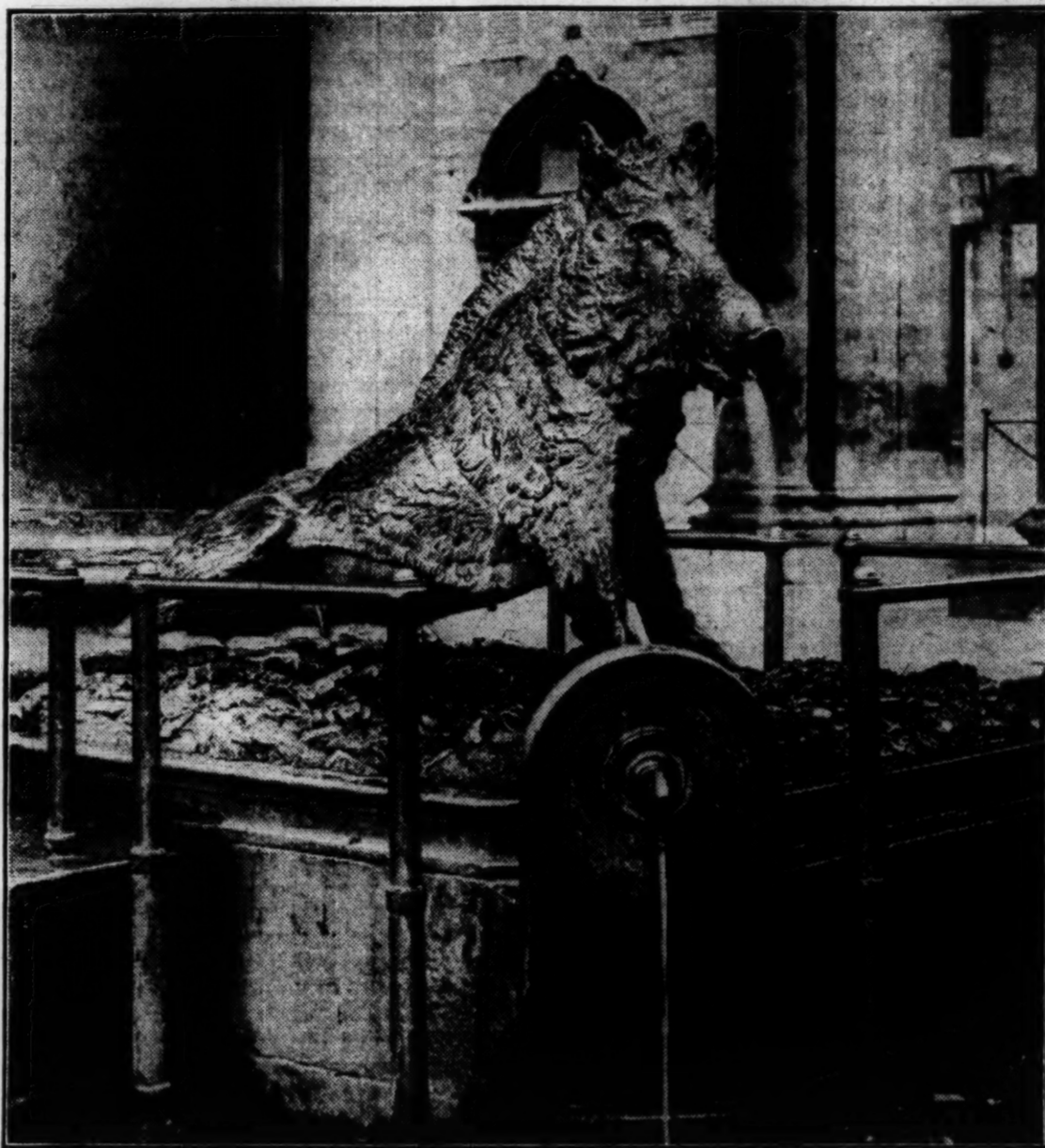
Our own real good, and the good of our posterity, in some measure depends on the art of the etcher, too, the description of the Thames in "Heart of Darkness," "The Nigger of the Narcissus," "The Secret Agent," and "Lord Jim" of London streets at night and in the gray light of fog, might serve as descriptions of Whistler's etchings.—Ruth M. Stauffer, in "Joseph Conrad, His Romantic Realism."

Hans Andersen's Metal Pig

ALL who have been so happy as to grow up in intimacy with the stories of Hans Andersen have been familiar from their earliest days with the "metal pig" of Florence, around which one of his most charming tales is woven.

In front of a kind of market-hall where vegetables are sold, there lies a pig artistically wrought out of metal," he writes. "The fresh, clean water pours from the mouth of the animal, which has become a blackish-

de Assis rank as great in the literatures of their respective countries without any qualifications whatever. They are world figures in the literature of the Latin languages. Machado de Assis is somewhat handicapped in this respect by having as his Portuguese, but Placido, writing in the language of Spain, Mexico, Cuba and of almost the whole of South America, is universally known. His works have been republished in the original in Spain, Mexico and in most of the Latin-American countries; several editions have been published in the United States; translations of his



Copyright Alinari, Florence

The "Porcellino" of Florence

green from age; only the snout shines as if it were polished—and that it is, too, by many hundreds of children and beggars who lay hold of it with their hands as they put their mouth to the animal's snout to drink."

The "cinghiale" or bronze boar still holds his ancient place and is known more familiarly to all the city as "il porcellino" or "the little pig," a caressing diminutive expressive rather of affectionate intimacy than of actual dimensions, since the "porcellino" is anything but small.

Cast by the pupil of Giambologna, the "metal pig" is a copy of an antique one of marble in the Uffizi Gallery, and was placed in front of the market place by order of the Grand Duke Ferdinand II, who reigned from 1620 to 1670.

The "porcellino" is represented upon a metal groundwork which is itself rich in amusing and interesting details, consisting of plant-life and stones, with lizards, frogs and other small creatures in abundance.

No longer are vegetables sold around the "porcellino," as Hans Andersen reports was so in his day; the "Mercato Nuovo," or "New Market" as the colonnaded building which was raised by order of Cosimo I in 1547 is called, is now devoted to the sale of straw hats, baskets and hand-woven lace in summer, and to stuff of brilliant-colored woollens in winter, while every Thursday the flower market is held there and the old boar stands out against a glowing background of fruit blossoms and roses and daisies and lovely colors and tints which vary with the changing seasons.

Flower boys offer sheaves of white lilies beside him to the passers-by; old women sit on the steps beside him making lavender cones for the linen cupboards; vendors of gay-colored wooden and paper toys linger near him; the bright red and orange trans go by every few minutes within a few feet of his polished snout; for the "metal pig" is enthroned in one of the busiest and liveliest parts of the city, and between color of straw-work and color of woollens and color of flowers has background of scarlet and violet and gold and green and blue and crimson and pink at all seasons. On summer days the thrifty still come there for cool and refreshment; the little children still, when the official eye is turned the other way, clamber on his back. He is, in fact, one of the familiar and well-loved monuments of the city, and though there is no Danish poet today to let us into his secrets, who knows whether he may not still by night go on adventurous errands through the dreams of the little children who play round him in the sun.

Aframerican Poets

Although Dunbar is the most outstanding figure in literature among the Aframericans of the United States, he does not stand alone among the Aframericans of the whole Western world. There are Placido and Machado in Cuba; Vieux and Durand in Haiti; Machado de Assis in Brazil; Leon Lavialux in Martinique; and others still that might be mentioned, who stand on a plane with or even above Dunbar. Placido and Machado

works have been made into French and German.

Placido is in some respects the greatest of all the Cuban poets. In sheer genius and the fire of inspiration he surpasses even the more finished Heredia. . . . Placido was born in Habana in 1809. The first months of his life were passed in a founding asylum; indeed, his real name, Gabriel de la Concepcion Valdes, was in honor of his founder. His early life was a struggle against poverty; his youth and manhood was a struggle for Cuban independence. . . . In his short but eventful life he turned out work which bulks more than six hundred pages. . . .

In considering the Aframerican poets of the Latin languages I am impelled to think that, as up to this time the colored poets of greater universality have come out of the Latin-American countries rather than out of the United States, they will continue to do so for a good many years.

The reason for this I hinted at in the first part of this preface. The colored poet in the United States labors within limitations which he cannot easily pass over. He is always on the defensive or the offensive. The pressure upon him to be propagandist is well-nigh irresistible. These conditions are suffocating to breadth and to real art in poetry. In addition he labors under the handicap of finding culture not entirely colorless in the United States. On the other hand, the colored poet of Latin-America can voice the national spirit without any reservations. And he will be rewarded without any reservations, whether it be to place him among the great or declare him the greatest.

So I think it probable that the first world-acknowledged Aframerican poet will come out of Latin-America. Over against this probability, of course, is the great advantage possessed by the colored poet in the United States of writing in the world-conquering English language.—James Weldon Johnson, in "The Book of American Negro Poetry."

Character in Epic

The action which springs out of character, and reflects character, alone satisfies the higher dramatic conditions. Here there is a marked difference between epic and dramatic poetry. The epic poem relates a great and complete action which attaches itself to the fortunes of a people, or to the destiny of mankind, and sums up the life of a period. The story and the deeds of those who pass across its wide canvas are linked with the larger movement of which the men themselves are but a part. The particular action rests upon forces outside itself. The hero is swept into the tide of events. The hairbreadth escapes, the surprises, the episodes, the marvellous incidents of epic story, only partly depend upon the spontaneous energy of the hero. The tragic drama, on the other hand, represents the destiny of the individual man.—S. H. Butcher.

"Ye Shall Not Fail"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE fear of failure has meant the defeat of many an undertaking worthy of success. Why, therefore, the indulgence of this fear? Surely a right project should no more fail than a wrong one should succeed. The difficulty has been that mortals have placed too much confidence in personal ability; they have believed success to be dependent upon force of personality, human will, and human intellect; they have sought personal advice and trusted to human ways and means too much, or else, perhaps, to mere luck and chance, to enable them to succeed. No wonder there has been so much seeming failure among the children of men, when such undependable means have been relied upon. Solomon said, "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding."

The spiritual power by which true success can be won is found through Christian Science, even the power of that perfect Love which "never faileth." Divine Love is the source of all wisdom, inspiration, and vision; and are not these the qualities of true success? Love imparts right ideas that eliminate doubt, confusion, and dishonesty,—the causes of failure. Love is fearless, gentle, positive, and calmly resourceful. Love is changeless, and therefore is reliable; its reflection is unselfish and honest, and so is never misled. Love is intelligence; and can divine intelligence make a mistake? Christ Jesus, who never once failed, won his success through the power of Spirit; through lowliness of mind, unselfish love, obedience to and complete reliance upon God. In a consciousness where courage, goodness, and love are operating, how can the outcome be anything but one of success? Verily, he who is connecting himself with the power of divine Love by fulfilling its law can never fail.

Starting forth, then, upon any honest and worthy undertaking to work it out according to God's law, can we doubt the outcome? Can people, adverse circumstances, or any conditions of the times defeat the unfoldment of activities operating in conformity with divine power? Can anything prevent the laws of God from fulfilling their purposes? If we will but turn from self-importance and human outlining, to let Love predominate in our thoughts, we shall find our affairs working out in a far better way than we ourselves could humanly have planned. Doing all things in a loving way, with loving motives and loving methods, unselfishly taking into consideration the welfare of others, we learn the secret of success.

Success, however, which is the outcome of divine Love, is a very different thing from what many believe it to be. It is not the gaining of wealth, fame, and human power. It is not won by the ways of the world. If we think we have succeeded by having

The First Honey-Bees

Late in March, when the days are growing longer
And sight of early green
Tells of the coming spring and suns grow stronger,
Round the pale willow-catkins there are seen
The year's first honey-bees
Stealing the nectar; and bee-masters know
This for the first sign of the honey-flow.

Then in the dark hillside the Cherry-trees
Gleam white with loads of blossom where the gleams
Of piled snow lately hung, and richer streams
The honey. Now, if chilly-April days
Delay the Apple-blossom, and the May's
First week comes in with sudden summer weather,
The Apple and the Hawthorn bloom together,
And all day long the plundering hordes go round
And every overweighted blossom nods.
But from that gathered essence they compound
Honey more sweet than nectar of the gods.
—Martin Armstrong.

"Emotion Recollected"

Wordsworth seems rarely to have written under the immediate inspiration of a natural object. He sees a flower and is impressed by its unpretentious modesty; he leaves the spot and his long-continued meditation carries him far beyond the emotion experienced in the presence of the flower. There is, in fact, in the poem finally written surprisingly little of the original sensation. During the poet's meditation he has been drawn away from the spell of nature to the influence of the wisdom of the past as it is represented in the civilization about him. His "emotion recollected in tranquillity" has been transmuted into something far finer than a sense-impression received from a natural object: it is his meditation during which he is in communion with the best that has been known and thought in the world, and not his sensitiveness to nature's beauty that has enabled him to write a poem of real and permanent significance. In the case of most other romantic poets the enriching step of meditation is omitted entirely or is merely casual; from this difference springs Wordsworth's superiority to them. It would seem that as far as Wordsworth is concerned, at least, the "spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings" does not mean composition under the immediate influence of the inspiring object, but presupposes an interval of meditation during which the "emotion" (is) recollected in tranquillity.—Barry Cerf, in "Modern Language Notes."

gained certain desired ends at the expense of the welfare of others, this is not true success. Mere human achievement, without noble and unselfish purposes, is a fraud and a failure. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 239), we read, "Let it be understood that success in error is defeat in Truth." Hence, let the business man look away from dollars and pounds sterling; let the college student look beyond high grades and temporary honors; let the actor look past the applause of the moment; and let them determine success by the amount of good accomplished, by the number of opportunities found and used to serve mankind, if they would avoid failure. Looking higher than personal aims and ambitions, we gain a true sense of success that is accompanied with great peace and joy.

Measuring success by what we have gained in wisdom and love, in character and Christly power, rather than by what may be achieved in worldly affairs, we shall find that sometimes at the point of seeming defeat we are really very near to true success. Did not the triumph of the greatest man who ever lived appear defeat to those who could see no farther than material success? Mockingly it was cried, "He saved others; himself he cannot save." Yet through the crucifixion the Master won the glory of a sublime victory over the world, that has been heralded through the ages, helping to deliver humanity from its bondage of fear and woe. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 339), we read, "Out of defeat comes the secret of victory." In defeat, do we not often lose much human will, and become more humble and charitable? In a sense of human helplessness, do not we often reach out more earnestly for divine help, and find the extremity to be God's opportunity?

Thus, if you are losing faith in yourself, facing seeming failure, or trying to get on your feet again after everything seems to have been swept away, you have but to turn from human supports to the Love that "never faileth" and you will find that there is no need for fear or despair; that it is never too late to succeed, however often you may seem to have failed; for Love with you is success with you; Love with you, you are master and winner; yes, Love with you, you will find that—

"Ye shall not faint, ye shall not fail.
Made in the spirit strong;
Each task divine ye still shall hail.
And blend it with a song."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world. It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	.....\$3.00
One sheep, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper	.....3.00
Morocco, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper	.....3.50
Full leather, stiff cover, same paper and size as cloth edition	.....4.00
Morocco, pocket edition, Oxford India Bible paper	.....5.00
Levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper	.....6.00
Large Type Edition, leather, heavy India Bible paper	.....7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Alternative pages of English and French
Cloth\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Alternative pages of English and German
Cloth\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition..... 5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY I. HUNT,
Publishers' Agent
107 Palmouth Street, Back Bay Station
BOSTON, U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$2.00; six months, \$1.00; three months, \$0.50; the month, 15c. Single copies 5 cents (in Greater Boston 3 cents).

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use of the name of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.
All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is as follows:

North America	..... 1 cent
Other Countries	..... 2 cents
Up to 16 pages	..... 1 cent
" 24 pages	..... 2 cents
" 32 pages	..... 3 " 4 "

NEWS OFFICES

EUROPEAN: 2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2, London.
WASHINGTON: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.

WESTERN: Suite 1458, McCormick Bldg., 332 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST: 200 Merchants Nat. Bank Bldg., Market and New Montgomery Streets, San Francisco.
AUSTRALASIAN: 211 Queen Building, 60 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York, 21 East 40th Street
Chicago, 312 Bulky Building
Cleveland, 1458 McCormick Building
Kansas City, 502A Commerce Building
San Francisco, 200 Merchants National Bank Building
Los Angeles, 610 Van Nuys Building
Seattle, 763 Empire Building
London, 2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2
Advertising rates given on application.
The right of use any advertisement is reserved. The Monitor is a member of the A. B. C. (Audit Bureau of Circulations).

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
LE HERAULT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1923

Editorials

At a meeting of Bostonians interested in the League of Nations, the other day, the story was told that Edison, being asked if it were possible that with modern aircraft and the perfection of deadly gas bombs London could be destroyed in twenty-four hours, responded curtly, "No, in four." A certain pertinency is given to the anecdote by the report from London that the British fire prevention committee has made formal recommendation that

To Avert War's Menace

London buildings, including dwellings, public houses, and shelters, should be equipped to protect the inhabitants against future aerial warfare. The committee urges that gas masks be distributed now to every house and place of assembly, and that, furthermore, the public authorities construct shelters designed to protect citizens whose own houses are not provided with any protective devices. While the civilians are thus engaged in devising plans for their own protection, military chemists of every nation are busily at work inventing new and more terrible varieties of poisonous gas, while the manufacturers of aircraft, particularly in Europe, are centering their efforts upon the production of bomb-carrying machines.

It is an extraordinary evidence of the fatuity of the political mind that, in the face of such feverish preparation for the destruction of civil populations, and in the presence of grave apprehension on the part of those who know that the next war will not be confined in its terrors to the enrolled armies, that endeavors to avert war through intelligent international agreement should awaken any opposition whatsoever.

War can be thus averted. It is possible for an intelligent agreement among nations to prevent the growth of quarrels to the point at which they can be only ended by armed combat. In comparison to the dangers to be apprehended from another great war, the objections to an association or league of nations, pledged to peace, are but trifling quibbles. If every citizen, who for this or that political or intellectual doubt, arrays himself against the creation of such a league for the maintenance of peace would stop to consider what is involved in the alternative of war, he would surely rather take his chances with the association.

Beyond doubt, the publicity resulting from President Harding's advocacy of the World Court which will now be given this issue, vital to the permanence of civilization and to the happiness of millions who now live under civilized conditions, will prove stimulating to thought. It is a fortunate thing that at this juncture, through the President's act, the question of the United States participating in an international organization, which shall at least serve partly for the maintenance of peace, is to be made an immediate national issue.

FROM time to time, with quixotic enthusiasm, some statesman, braver or more intrepid than his fellows, turns his lance against the gigantic structure set up by entrenched monopoly. The declaration of war against commercial and industrial oppression is inciting and inspiring, always, but never more so than in the fervid arraignment presented in the closing days of the last Congress by Senator La Follette, spokesman for the sub-

Cornering Fuel Oils

committee of the Senate Manufactures Committee, which has devoted nine months to an investigation of the fuel oil industry in the United States. And yet a somewhat careful perusal of the published portions of that report fails to reveal anything particularly new. It is shown, of course, that the alleged monopoly maintained by the Standard Oil Company and its subsidiaries is becoming more and more complete, and that its profits, always great, are becoming greater. But these things are not particularly enlightening or illuminating. The statistics gathered and compiled by the sub-committee simply re-establish a known premise. It has never been generally believed that the dissolution order directed against the Standard Oil Company actually brought about a dissolution.

Senator La Follette, while proposing tentative remedies for a condition which he affirmatively establishes, actually does little more than to emphasize the claim that the present governmental machinery, both legislative and administrative, is too cumbersome, too unwieldy, or too illy constructed to deal effectively with the problem presented. Thus is again presented the necessity of choosing between two opposing policies. The demand, popularly, if it may be correctly judged from outward manifestations, is for the destruction of all forms of monopoly. The more conservative tendency of legislators, courts and administrators has been to promote and protect capitalistic enterprise in the development of commerce and trade, in conformity with the assumption that there are many beneficent trusts, and but few destructive monopolies.

There are two sides to the question, as is usual with all problems which present themselves. Admitting the offenses, intentional and circumstantial, which the Standard Oil Company has committed, they are to be condemned and punished, it would appear, only because of their magnitude. And yet it is doubtful whether the tribute exacted by the oil monopoly, assuming its existence, has borne more heavily on the contributing public than the exactions of the coal trust, the building materials trust, and the scores of other lesser trusts which have become predatory and grasping under the protection which society has thrown around them.

There is need of an awakening. Of this there is no doubt. An industrious and ordinarily thrifty people have

long been penalized through their indifference and careless generosity. They are paying an excessive premium on oil, on coal, on housing, on clothing, on some forms of so-called skilled labor, and on many other necessities or conveniences which they should enjoy with greater freedom. Perhaps they cannot be told of this too often. The tendency seems to be to suffer these things to continue, rather than to grapple with and correct an admitted injustice.

A SPECIAL correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who has made a prolonged trip through the farming states of the American Union, has set forth some interesting facts in his articles dealing with the spread of co-operative methods of marketing farm produce. Cotton, fruit, and, to a less degree, wheat, are all being handled by co-operatives, to the material advantage of the farmers participating. But while Mr. Odell has made out a good

Starving the Farmers

case in support of co-operation, all of his allegations against the old, slipshod method of general competition pale before a picturesque illustration, furnished by The Outlook, of what selling his product through the ordinary channels may mean to the farmer.

In the current number of that publication appears the facsimile of a check, and statement, sent to a North Dakota farmer in full payment for four carloads of potatoes. The check amounted to ONE DOLLAR AND THIRTY CENTS!

No allegation was made by the commission firm that the potatoes were not in good condition. In fact they were sold at 80 cents per hundredweight gross, bringing for the entire shipment \$336. Of this freight charges consumed more than half, or \$180.60. The commission charges were \$42, while other items appearing among the deductions, more or less cryptic in significance to the uninitiated, footed up more than \$110. For plowing the land, sowing, tending, gathering and shipping the crop the farmer received \$1.30. The railroad had \$180.60 for hauling it to market. The commission merchant took \$42 for making the sale. The rest of the purchase price was consumed in fees and allowances.

This is no isolated instance of the cruel losses sustained by American farmers. Today's press reports tell the story of a Virginia woman, who found pinned to a potato a note from its grower in Michigan, saying, "I got twenty-four cents per bushel. What did you give?" The buyer had paid \$1.20 a bushel. The cases are in many respects typical. And while the farmer received for his crop barely one-fortieth of the cost of the sacks that held it, people in all parts of the country are paying heavily for the food it did not pay him to raise. How long, in the face of such conditions, may we expect to maintain a farming community at all?

Conditions such as this among the farmers are of vital importance to the business health of the entire Nation. The person who sent the statement to The Outlook sent also a check in payment for a subscription, which was for almost four times as much as the farmer got for his four carloads of potatoes. What hope can manufacturers have of disposing of their goods when the disparity between the result of a farmer's labor and the output of a factory-hand is so great? What possible ground is left on which to deplore the "drift to the cities," which might better be described as a flight from penury?

The remedy? It is not apparent. The most promising thing in sight is the extension of co-operative systems of marketing produce. One thing is certain—namely, that no nation can endure in which the primary producer of wealth is unable to earn a livelihood.

AN INFORMAL and unofficial referendum has been conducted by the Lucy Stone League, so called, in an effort

to ascertain the temper of public sentiment in the United States regarding the advisability of encouraging women to retain, after marriage, their individual family names. How thorough the effort has been does not appear, but it is known that the views of many public men have been sought, evidently with the assurance that the expressions of opinion would not all be in favor of the plan which the league is attempting to further. Eventually, perhaps, there will be made public a compilation of the views expressed, but it should be made perfectly clear in advance of such disclosure that the opinions expressed, whatever they may indicate, are in no wise conclusive or indicative of the wishes or prejudices of the American public.

No questionnaire thus voluntarily distributed can call forth a fair expression of opinion, no matter what the subject considered. It is absolutely impossible to conceal the bias or the desires of the organization initiating the referendum. Furthermore, the selective process when lists of names to which the query is to be directed are made up, is influenced by the desire to appeal as generally as possible to those who will be inclined to vote in the affirmative, as it were. And beyond this is the tendency, pardonable, perhaps, but hardly commendable, to refrain from expressing an opinion opposed to the plan for which approval is sought. The "ayes" are nearly always vehement and assertive, while the "contrary minded" are frequently silent. It is quite probable that the "silent" or unresponsive voters to which any questionnaire is referred might nearly all be counted as opposed to the plan for which indorsement is sought.

Press dispatches recently quoted from the reply of Mr. George W. Wickersham, former Attorney-General of the United States, to the request from the league for an expression of his views. It was not announced whether this letter was made public by the officers of the organization or by Mr. Wickersham himself. He

The Lucy Stone League

was emphatic in his disapproval of the plan, declaring the belief that "nothing more mistaken was ever advocated." No doubt the league would be able, if it saw fit, to counteract this single expression of disapproval by quoting the views of other persons to whom the questionnaire has been sent, and this it will no doubt do in due time. Of course Mr. Wickersham's is not the only vote received.

But there will be many others who will share the view expressed. The movement has not become a popular one, though sometime it may. Feminism, as that doctrine is taught and practiced, is not supported by those convincing arguments which have won the people of the world, in ever-increasing numbers, to a recognition of the rights of women to full political equality. The distinguished gentleman who so outspokenly disapproves the project fostered by the Lucy Stone League has expressed his individual opinion only, but it may be that he has made articulate the sentiment of a large number of voters who have preferred to remain silent rather than parade a negative view.

Its fallibility admitted, even by those who have defended and promoted it, the Schick Test, so called, has been denied the popular approval sought for it among the parents of school children in Oakland, Cal. Confronted by a determined effort made by a few medical doctors to obtain official sanction for applying the test to all pupils in the schools, the opponents of the plan have forced the admission from its advocates that research and experimentation have not proved, even to their satisfaction, that the test can always be relied upon. Thus compelled to admit the weakness of their position, the doctors behind the scheme have proposed to compromise by providing that submission to inoculation and the subsequent tests be made optional.

Nothing particularly enlightening has been disclosed by these admissions. It has long been known by those who have labored ceaselessly and unselfishly to prevent the general infliction of this barbarous test upon the children in American schools that the agitation was but another phase of the determined effort of the representatives of organized medicine to tighten their grip upon public thought by arousing senseless fear. The important thing is that the people of Oakland have proved the possibility of doing just what the people of nearly every city or community want to do and should do. They have, by presenting a united and continued opposition, found the weak places in the apparently impenetrable armor of the medical monopolists. They have stood upon their rights, knowing their position to be unassailable, and have won against what appeared to be considerable odds.

The lesson is a valuable one to the people of every community in the United States. The tactics employed in Oakland can be used in similar campaigns elsewhere. It is not always the Schick Test. In some states it is vaccination. In others it is some form or method of so-called immunization, but always hedged about by some form of preventive medicine in the shape of serums, toxin-antitoxins, or alleged beneficently disposed germs or infusions. All these processes, or nostrums, are fallible, and admittedly fallible. Few medical doctors will care to insist that they obtain, according to their own standards, anything approaching an unflinching reaction to their medication, in whatever form it is administered. An intelligent public opinion, aroused to this understanding, is powerful enough to protect itself against an assault which is ineffective because of its own admitted weaknesses.

Editorial Notes

PUBLICATION recently of an anniversary number of The News Herald of Franklin, Pa., to mark the completion by "Jim" Borland, its managing editor, of forty-five years' service with it, recalls the part he has played in the successful struggle to expand a four-page sheet into a large daily. His paper started as The Evening News in February, 1878, being launched as a candidate for public favor with the statement at the head of its columns: "The only daily paper in the world edited, printed, and published entirely by boys." Its subsequent history is an inspiring romance of difficulties overcome. It has always been a clean home-folks newspaper, upon the development of which Mr. Borland has strongly left his impress. He deserves the heartiest congratulations of all who appreciate his achievement.

RECENT "stock-taking" by the members of the graduating classes of Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., from 1895 to 1906 shows that ten of the eleven men picked by these classes, from their records while in college, as most likely to climb to the top of the ladder of achievement, have actually arrived there, in accordance with the forecasts of their associates. This fact throws an interesting sidelight on the contention of those who hold that college education does not make for success. Incidentally, Calvin Coolidge, who was graduated from this college in the first year named, was not regarded by his classmates as a likely prospect.

THOSE who recall their pleasure in reading, as boys, various "wild west" novels will heartily agree with the opinion expressed recently by George H. Locke, chief librarian of Toronto Public Library, that the tendency of boys to read this class of literature is merely an expression of the universal desire for freedom from convention, and does not make for depravity. "It is the emotional stuff that does the harm," he explained, "and more harm is done by suggestiveness than by anything else." If a little more trust is placed in the innate decency of the youth of today, it will be found that his tastes on the whole need not cause his guardians undue alarm.

America at Lausanne

THAT the great American Republic, which always tends to assume leadership in humanitarian movements and which made a conscious effort to co-operate in the establishment of durable peace in the Near East, should have exerted the preponderance of its influence for disagreement and confusion would be a strangely cruel paradox, and yet misgivings on that score will not down in the light of the published and confidential reports to The Christian Science Monitor from its special correspondent at the Lausanne Conference and other European representatives.

The course of negotiations at this international gathering responded in barometric fashion to the fluctuating degrees of allied unity and American co-operation. When the Allies worked together and received genuine support from the American delegation, the Turks, despite Bolshevik instigation, negotiated in a conciliatory mood so that disputed points were disposed of by agreements which registered progress. When the Allies fell out over relatively unimportant matters or when, as unfortunately happened, one or more were unfaithful to the pre-conference understandings on twelve points—the first of which was the maintenance of a united front—when the Americans spoke unconvincedly, or opposed the Allies in attempts to secure economic privileges without obligations or responsibilities, then the Turks became arbitrary and defiant. Thereupon ensued deadlocks or, worse still, compromise upon compromise at Turkish dictation.

Thus, the "Lausanne failure" may be divided into two parts. The first comprised the series of surrenders by which the draft treaty, submitted by the Allies to the Turks, came very properly to be regarded as an instrument of questionable value even if signed. The second part consisted in the inevitable rupture following the refusal of the Turks to agree to juridical capitulations and the economic clauses of the treaty. This last move they did not make on their sole initiative. They were supported, of course, by the Bolsheviks, but they relied mainly on allied disunity, of which they were shown indications from French and Italian quarters, and upon American impotence or unwillingness to co-operate, due to isolation tendencies, anti-British animus, and the influences of commercialism.

The Americans, nevertheless, exercised a helpful influence in many crises notably those concerning the Straits, protection of minorities, and the Greek Patriarch. They protested most eloquently against "the exchange of populations." The leaders of the delegation, Mr. Child and Mr. Grew, were clearly anxious to do all they could to help in this emergency but they were obviously restricted in innumerable ways.

A further disturbing factor was Anglophobia, which was manifested at influential points in the American delegation. Co-operation where co-operation is vitally needed cannot successfully be achieved where antipathy is constantly being poured out from at least one side. American Near East relief workers and educators have expressed regret that Admiral Bristol, American High Commissioner at Constantinople, and his staff should be so anti-British as seriously to jeopardize all possibility of joint action in this field between these two great nations with so many interests in common particularly in the Near East.

The British at Lausanne, of course, understood the situation. Speaking of Admiral Bristol, a prominent member of the British delegation said: "We know he dislikes us. For our part we do not trust him." One of his subordinates, who frequently interviewed the Turks in behalf of the American delegation, was said by an allied expert to have been "mixed up in a number of deals with the Turks which embarrassed the Allies at critical moments." This same allied later on, at approximately the same time when Ambassador Child was striving to persuade Ismet Pasha to sign the treaty, was heard to say: "I'm still hopeful the Turks won't sign. I know them well and like them. I think it would be a shame if they were forced to sign this British treaty."

Finally there was commercialism. The American formula of the "open door" in the Near East is simply the bald proposal that, although the United States refuses to assume or divide the burdens, obligations, or responsibilities which may attach to Near East privileges, American commercial interests are to be accorded a share of the privileges just the same, and that this doctrine applies inexorably to the far-famed oil fields of Mosul. In pursuance of this policy the American delegation opposed the Allies on the economic clauses of the draft treaty. The Turks were promptly unyielding on this point, which was one of the two upon which the conference finally broke down. A representative of American oil interests, who swooped down on the gasping remains of the conference after the rupture, announced that he was negotiating with the Turks directly, and expected to secure terms "better for us" than those which could have been obtained otherwise.

Treaty or no treaty, the Lausanne Conference, like other such post-war efforts, will have fallen far short of its objective, namely the establishment of a just and durable peace. Perhaps, however, an intelligent nation may be expected to profit somewhat by experience. It is possible, therefore, that thoughtful Americans will ponder the lessons of Lausanne and, when next their country undertakes the rôle of participant in a peace conference, insist that steps be taken to restrain provocative spokesmen, who derive their inspiration either from outworn prejudice or else from some of those newer influences such as organized agencies or elements in the population devoted primarily to using America to favor or injure some other nation.

Two Men and Their Work

AND yet all the material development of North Carolina would have been in vain but for an incident which should be writ large in state history, writes Robert Watson Winston in The Nation.

A barefoot boy in his humble home is practicing writing these words: "Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the party." His father has just sold a little piece of land and the County Squire has come to take the signature of the little boy's mother. "You sign on the second line, Madam, just under your husband, please." "I cannot write my name, I will have to make my mark"; and the boy is listening to the conversation. Not boasting, but just to show the impelling power which made him pledge his life to the cause of education, Governor Charles B. Aycock, North Carolina's "educational Governor," once related this story, and added, "I then and there made a vow that every man and woman in North Carolina should have a chance to read and write."

The new amendment to the Constitution required that white boys and black boys alike, after January, 1908, possess certain educational qualifications as a prerequisite to the ballot. It was then that the voice of Aycock, like the crack of a new saddle, aroused the people as never before, bringing compulsory education, a six months' school term, and farm-life schools throughout the State: "I tell you men that from this good hour opposition to the cause of education must be regarded as treason to the State. People charge me with spending great sums of money in the cause of education. I admit it; I am going to keep on doing it, and if I don't spend more it will be because I haven't got any more to spend."

Melver, laboring for the education of women, himself a college mate of Aycock, declared: "When you educate a man, you educate one person; when you educate a woman, you educate an entire family."